

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS BRIEFING

Denses Nicaraguan Military Aid

OW171052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Sep (XINHUA) — In answer to a reporter's question at today's news briefing, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "China has not downgraded the importance of the Afghan issue."

This spokesman said: "Three big obstacles exist in Sino-Soviet relations. All of the three big obstacles are important, but the Soviet support for the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia is the principle one."

He added: During his visit to China, Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan, in addition to signing a cooperative agreement with China on the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, exchanged views with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on international questions of common concern, including the Afghan issue. Both the Chinese and Pakistani foreign ministers held that the Afghan issue should remain a principle item on the agenda of the General Assembly session this year.

In answer to a question raised by another reporter, this spokesman said that the Chinese Government has not proved military aid to the Nicaraguan Government.

70 Million-Yuan Loan

HK170936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, Sept 17 (AFP) — China denied Wednesday that it had provided any military assistance to Nicaragua during the visit here last week of Nicaraguan Presidential Daniel Ortega. "The Chinese Government has not provided military assistance to the Government of Nicaragua," Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen told a weekly press briefing.

Mr Ma said that China had extended a 70 million yuan (about 20 million U.S. dollar) interest-free loan to Nicaragua, as well as signing a science and technology agreement and an economic and trade agreement Mr. Ortega's visit [sentence as received]. These three agreements, he said, had opened "new vistas" for development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Announcing the loan to reporters here Sunday, Mr Ortega declined to say whether it included military assistance, saying only that he had raised the problem of Nicaragua's needs in "all fields" and received "some positive responses" from China's leaders. Western diplomats said the United States had frequently expressed to China its concern about the situation in Central America, where Washington backs contra rebels attempting to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

Aside from straining Sino-U.S. relations, any move by China to provide military assistance to Nicaragua would alarm other Central American countries, which have diplomatic ties with Taiwan but have begun leaning towards recognizing Beijing, the diplomats said.

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No Comment on Missile

HK171102 Hong Kong AFP in English 1057 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, Sept 17 (AFP) -- China's Foreign Ministry and the Soviet mission here refused to comment Wednesday on a U.S. Defence Department report that a stray and unarmed Soviet ballistic missile had crashed in northern China last week.

"No comment," replied Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen starkly at a weekly news briefing. He stressed that all questions concerning the reported crash would meet the same answer from his part.

A spokesman for the Soviet delegation in Beijing said separately that he had "no information" about the missile "and no comment."

Western diplomats said the no comment stands reflected both countries' wish to prevent the incident from obstructing efforts to improve relations between them. The diplomats also said that China would only demand explanations from the Soviet Union through quiet diplomatic channels. American newspapers reported that Soviet and Chinese officials had urgent talks after the incident.

China has likewise minimized a July 12 clash between its own and Soviet troops in the northwestern Xinjiang border region, observers here recalled. One Chinese border guard died in the clash and other were wounded. [passage omitted]

Announces Jaruzelski Visit

OW171153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, will pay a working visit to China at the end of September at the invitation of the Chinese Government. A Foreign Ministry spokesman made this announcement at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

The spokesman also announced that Vice-Premier Li Peng will attend the celebration ceremony for the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Botswana, and will pay an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire and the Republic of Ghana at the invitation of the Governments of Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana.

On his way back home, Li Peng will visit the Aswan Dam in Egypt upon invitation, the spokesman said.

Queen Elizabeth's Itinerary Announced

OW171130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will tour Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Xian and Kunming during her state visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian from October 12 to 18.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said here today at the weekly news briefing that the queen will tour the Palace Museum, the Temple of Heaven and the Great Wall in Beijing. "In Xian, the queen will visit the Qinshihaung Mausoleum and the terra-cotta figures and horses museum," the spokesman said. "She will also visit the scenic spots of the Dianchi Lake in Kunming."

Awaiting Soviet Reply

HK171338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, Sept 17 (AFP) — China is still awaiting a response from the Soviet Union to Deng Xiaoping's recent offer to meet Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev if Moscow pressures Vietnam to withdraw troops from Cambodia, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. "I have not heard any reactions from the Soviet Side," spokesman Ma Yuzhen said at a weekly press briefing.

He added that the continued Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia remains the main obstacle to normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations. Hanoi keeps an estimated 140,000 troops and an unknown number of civilian advisors in Cambodia to prop up the Heng Samrin regime. China has identified two other obstacles — the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and along China's northern frontier. "All of them are of importance, but the Soviet support for Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea is the main of the three obstacles," Mr. Ma said.

Mr Deng, China's top leader, said in an interview with the U.S. television network CBS earlier this month that he was ready to meet Mr Gorbachev in Moscow if the Soviet Union called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MULTILATERAL TRADE TALKS PROBLEMS

HK170437 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 86 p 7

[Article by Shang Min: "Problems Facing the New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiation"]

[Excerpts] According to a resolution of the 41st session of the contracting parties of the GATT, a new round of multilateral trade negotiations will begin at Punta del Este, Uruguay on 15 September this year. This round of negotiation attracts world attention. World public opinion holds that it will have far-reaching influence on the development of world trade in the 1990's and even into the next century. [passage omitted]

As countries vary, so do their attitudes toward the new round of trade negotiations.

The United States has initiated this round of negotiations. The reason why it so urgently wants to begin a new round of negotiations is that due to the relatively quick recovery of the U.S. economy, it has relatively great strength and is in a favorable position to carry out negotiations. However, as the competitive edge of U.S. export products was reduced and U.S. imports rose, huge trade deficits emerged. The United States also has the most developed service trade in the world, which contributes about 70 percent of its GNP and employs about 70 percent of its work force. Therefore, it wants to open up foreign markets through the new round of talks and to increase the income of foreign exchange from its service trade to offset its trade deficits.

Japan followed the United States in pushing forward the new round of negotiations. Its huge trade surpluses have been fiercely denounced by the United States and the EEC, which have brought heavy pressure on Japan to urge it to reduce the surpluses. Japan wants to divert people's attention, to ease its conflicts with the United States and the EEC, and at the same time to strengthen the multilateral trade system and guarantee and expand its exports through the new round of negotiations.

At first, the EEC cold-shouldered the proposal on starting a new round of negotiations, but later it changed its attitude and supported the negotiations. It hopes to increase its exports through the negotiation and thus provide more job opportunities for its people. It also hopes that the negotiations will create conditions to push forward its internal structural readjustment and quicken its economic development.

Developing countries have always been very indignant against the increasingly serious trade protectionism in developed countries. Therefore, they strongly demand that developed countries try to "contain" and "gradually abolish" the trade protectionist measures. They stressed that the new round of negotiations should consider the special situation in developing countries and take into consideration of these countries' interests through adequate negotiation and discussion. They hope that through international efforts, they will resist and reduce protectionism and have greater opportunities to enter the markets in developed countries. [passage omitted]

XINHUA OPPOSES PROTECTIONISM IN WORLD TRADE

OW151112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Protectionism: A Serious Threat to World Trade (by Yang Yuanhua)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- World economic recovery has entered its fourth year but the protectionist trend is going strong instead of declining. How to rollback protectionism has become a focus of attention worldwide.

Trade ministers or representatives from 92 contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will meet the coming Monday in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations with a view to promoting free trade by setting a series of anti-protectionist rules.

Most countries are worried about the prospects of the world trading system and urge all countries, industrialized nations in particular, to take actions to abolish all kinds of protectionist legislations and measures. Official figures show that the developing countries are hit the hardest by protectionism which has reduced their access to the markets of industrialized nations. World trade poses a grim picture as nations impose import restrictions and increase export subsidies to gain new markets. To remove barriers and liberalize trade have [as received] thus major issues to be resolved by the international community.

The value of world trade increased by 1 percent in 1985 with the exports and imports of the developing countries down by 5.5 and 6.5 percent respectively. World trade rose by an average of 8.5 percent annually in volume between 1963 and 1972. And even in the years of oil crises of the late 1970s it increased from 5 to 6 percent. This was an indication that protectionism was rife and was stifling world trade.

Demand for import curbs has reached a new high in the post war years in the U.S. Over 300 bills were proposed in Congress to restrict imports. The United States maintains strict quotas on imports of sugar, honey and dairy products and subsidized its exports of grain. The European Community has been widely criticized for subsidizing its agricultural exports. Japan's protectionist policies which have brought about its high trade surpluses has been under strong fire from its trading partners.

As tariffs were cut in the 1960s and 1970s, subsidies, safety and other standards, and "buy national" preference have become growing impediments to world trade.

OECD figures show that as a percentage of imports of manufactured products, six percent of U.S. trade was subject to restriction in 1980, versus 11 percent for the EC. Whereas the similar figures for 1983 were 13 percent and 15 percent respectively. This gives vivid proof of the rise of protectionism.

Trade conflicts stemming from export subsidies and import restrictions have strained the relations between the developed countries. And the developing countries have become victims of the trade war between the industrialized countries.

World Bank figures indicate that estimated revenue loss through farm export subsidies amounted to 36 billion U.S. dollars. Farmers in the developing countries were the most affected with lost revenues estimated at 28 billion dollars.

Trade practices have been conducted outside GATT and even against GATT rules. In late July, the U.S. and Japan reached an agreement on computer chips. The EC regarded certain clauses in the U.S.-Japanese agreement on semi-conductors as contrary to the GATT rules, saying it is unacceptable that Japan and the U.S. should determine prices to be paid by European users on the basis of a bilateral understanding. These protectionist practices have thrown world trade into confusion and reduced trade could eventually lead to political confrontation and instability.

The GATT made public a report last week calling on all countries to take a hard look at the damage protectionism is causing to the world trading system. The main topics on agenda at the GATT ministerial meeting in Uruguay on Monday will be new rules on service trade and the scaling down of farm export subsidies. But so far differences still remain among the GATT member countries. No concession or compromise has been made yet. A tough battle seems to be looming ahead.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

HK170345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 86 p 6

["Roundup" by Reporter Gu Yaoming: "Conditional Concessions Cannot Cover Up the Contention"]

[Excerpts] The final round of talks at the European Disarmament Conference in Stockholm will conclude on 19 September. With this date drawing near, people are paying more attention to the state of the conference which has lasted for 2 and 1/2 years. [passage omitted]

In view of European countries' general desire for peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union has launched an extensive peace offensive against the United States. [paragraph continues]

At the Stockholm meeting, the Soviets have also shown a tolerant attitude which was different from their previous attitude. They have made a series of concessions in the past 2 months. To prevent itself from being put in a passive position, the United States has also made some concessions. The United States has agreed to inform the Warsaw Pact about the movements of U.S. troops from its own territory to Western Europe; while the Soviet Union has expressed its willingness to allow the other side to inspect its territory for military activities. These two points were the most knotty issues at the previous talks. Participants are now glad to see that the two countries can reach a compromise on these questions. According to some participants in the conference, the meeting will achieve some results on issues such as exchanging information about the movement of troops and military exercises, inviting military observers to inspect sites, and exchanging plans for military activities.

However, the optimistic atmosphere in the conference hall cannot cover the existence of serious differences between the United States and the Soviet Union on many other issues. Although the meeting is almost over the two sides have not stopped blaming each other. According to the state of affairs which has been made public, the two sides still hold different opinions on concrete measures for the issues on which they have reached a compromise in principle. For example, although the Soviet Union agreed with spot inspections, it still insisted that foreign observers must ride in a plane or vehicle provided by the side subject to the inspection, and move within a limited area. The NATO countries are strongly averse to such arrangements. They hold that spot inspections will only play into Soviet hands. As another example, although the United States agreed to inform the Warsaw Pact about the movement of its troops, the scale of the information offered did not meet the requirements of the Warsaw Pact. As some observers pointed out, the concessions made by the Soviet Union and the United States are very limited, and they are only trying to gain an advantageous position in the European disarmament forum in light of their own strategies.

People believe that it will be a good thing if the European Disarmament Conference in Stockholm finally reaches some agreements, but the agreements cannot cover the existing contention between the United States and the Soviet Union.

COMMENTARY ADVOCATES CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

OW161040 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Chen Guang commentary]

[Text] The unprecedented disaster of a nuclear war could wipe out humanity almost instantly, or freeze and starve it into extinction over months of an endless nuclear winter. There is no doubt that nuclear weapons must be reduced and finally eliminated. Destruction by conventional weapons can also be awesome. World War II was a conventional war until the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Deaths and injured still amounted to about 19 million, and the cost of the war, loss of property, and military expenditures topped 5 trillion U.S. dollars.

The conventional weapons now in the hands of the two superpowers are far more powerful than those used in World War II. A cannon's range in the 1940's was 10 km at most, whereas today's artillery can reach four or five times that far. A tactical missile can hit a target as far away as 1,800 km. Accuracy has also taken a quantum leap. Destroying a tank nowadays takes only one or two laser-guided rockets. The destructive power of one salvo from a 12-barrel rocket launcher can equal that of a small nuclear bomb.

Modern weapons have increased the cruelty of conventional war. In the 40 years since World War II 150 local wars and armed conflicts around the world have killed 21 million people, double the number of deaths in World War I and half those in World War II. The Vietnam war alone left 2 million people dead, 20 million wounded, and 17 million homeless. This amounts to one-third of Indochina's total population. Tens of thousands of Afghans have been killed or wounded since the Soviet invasion in 1979. The Soviets have paid a high price for this mayhem. Soviet casualties total perhaps 40,000 deaths and injured, and the financial cost of Moscow's war is estimated at the equivalent of 2 billion U.S. dollars.

Conventional war poses a more realistic threat to the human race than a nuclear one. The frequency of the conventional wars means a risk of staggering death tolls. A conventional war also carries the very real possibility it will escalate into a nuclear war if the two superpowers or other nuclear armed countries become involved. We must reduce nuclear armaments, but we must not ignore the need to do the same to conventional ones. Weapons of all kinds hold peace hostage as long as they exist.

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNESCO BOARD MEETING

OW161220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, September 15 (XINHUA) — China today expressed great concern over "the imbalance of development of the present world" and called on the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to make "major efforts" to promote development in developing countries. At UNESCO's 125th meeting of the UNESCO Executive Board, Chinese representative Zhao Fusan, who is also a member of the Executive Board, said that such efforts by UNESCO "will serve the interests of the whole international community including both developed and developing countries."

As an international intergovernmental organization of intellectual cooperation, Zhao said, UNESCO's lifeline lies in its unique role in promoting world peace and development. "No matter how many administrative problems we are going to tackle, in no time should we loose hold of this lifeline," he stressed. Members of the UNESCO Executive Board began their meeting on September 10 to discuss a number of issues including the organization's 1988-1989 program and budget, preparation of its third mid-term plan beginning in 1990 and examination of the progress in the organization's administrative reform. UNESCO "is tiding over a difficult period" and "the tense and complicated international situation is also reflected in the agencies of the whole U.N. system," the Chinese representative said. He called on all UNESCO member states to take the responsibility of blazing a trail and lead the U.N. organization in facing the tense and complicated international situation. "Our task is not only connected with the future of UNESCO but also with the other agencies of the U.N system which can draw on our useful experience," he said.

Referring to the financial difficulties stemming from the withdrawal of the United States, Britain and Singapore from UNESCO, Zhao said, "Difficulties will only make us cooperate more closely and economic restrictions will only make us pay more attention to the efficiency of our activities. No matter what difficulties this organization meets, remedies will be found. The future is full of promise," he noted. The 125th meeting of the UNESCO Executive Board is expected to end on September 8.

SOVIET EMBASSY REFUSES COMMENT ON MISSILE CRASH

HK170614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, Sept 17 (AFP) -- The Soviet Embassy here Wednesday refused comment on U.S. disclosures that a rogue Soviet test missile crashed in Chinese territory last week. "We have no information about this and no comment to make," said an embassy spokesman.

A spokesman for the Chinese Defense Ministry said "For the moment I have no information on this."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry took note of a question from AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on the reports.

(U.S. Defence Department officials said that a delta-class submarine fired a SSN8 missile, without a warhead, from a position in the Barents Sea Thursday and that 20 minutes later it changed trajectory and hurtled down near the Amur River, on the Chinese side of the Soviet border. The SSN8 missile has a range of 4,500 kms (3,000 miles) The U.S. press has reported that Soviet and Chinese officials had urgent talks after the incident.)

MASLENNIKOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LIAONING

SK140645 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Maslennikov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, and his 30-person entourage, accompanied by Gan Ziyu, vice minister of planning, arrived in Shenyang City by special plane on the afternoon of 13 September to pay a visit in the province.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Bai Lichen, vice governor of the province; Zhu Jiazhen, chairman of the provincial Planning Commission; Cheng Jinxiang, secretary general of the provincial people's government; Gao Jizhong, vice mayor of Shenyang City; and Li Xishun, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

Receiving the principal members of the Soviet delegation at the (Fuhua) Hotel at 1900 this evening were Li Changchun, acting governor of the province; Bai Lichen, vice chairman of the province; Zhu Jiazhen, vice governor of the province and chairman of the provincial Planning Commission; Cheng Jinxiang, secretary general of the provincial people's government; Wu Disheng, mayor of Shenyang City; and Gao Jizhong, vice mayor of Shenyang City. After that Li Changchun, acting governor of the province, gave a banquet in honor of the Soviet guests. At the banquet Li Changchun delivered a speech in which, on behalf of the provincial and city governments, he expressed a warm welcome to the Soviet delegation. Also attending the reception and banquet were Zhang Tiejun, representative of the provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; and Chen Suzhi, chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council.

WAN LI CONTINUES AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND TOUR

Addresses Businessmen

OW121108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0955 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Melbourne, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li said today, "Reform is a gigantic project. In the light of need and possibility, we plan to combine systematically the over-all plan of reform with the solving of pressing problems of a given period of economic development."

This was noted by Wan Li in a speech here today at a luncheon given in his honor by the Australia-China Business Cooperation Committee and the Australia-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Briefing Australian friends on the economic situation and economic policies of China, Wan Li said, for a populous big country with an underdeveloped economy like China, to attain prosperity and modernization, apart from carrying out the necessary structural reforms, questions relating to capital, technology and qualified personnel must be solved. The task in this connection is arduous.

He continued, a big country like China cannot but depend mainly on its own human, intellectual, financial and material resources for its construction. However, no country could realize modernization with its door closed. One of the important lessons China has drawn from its economic stagnation and backwardness of the last three to four centuries is protracted self-seclusion. "It is precisely on the basis of this understanding that we have resolved to open to the outside world," he said.

He pointed out, "The gist of China's open-door policy in the fields of economy and technology is as follows: Increasing import and export, utilizing foreign funds, introducing advanced science and technology from foreign countries, learning advanced managerial and administrative methods, opening coastal cities, establishing special economic zones and developing economic and technological cooperation of various forms."

He said, foreign investment in China has remained modest in scale so far, China would like to make greater efforts so as to ensure an inflow of more foreign investment.

Wan Li stressed that China attaches great importance to its economic cooperation with Australia. "Many of your strong points in the economic and technological fields are exactly what China needs to draw on and import in its modernization drive." He said, "Mutual exchanges can be conducted in many fields to supply each other's needs."

Earlier today, the Chinese vice-premier and his entourage visited an Australian farm at Woodend, about 90 kilometers north of Melbourne.

Feted at Melbourne Banquet

OW122025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1747 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Melbourne, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li said here today that his visit to Australia is fruitful.

In his speech at the official dinner given in his honor by Governor of the Australian State of Victoria Davis McCaughey at the Government House, Wan Li said, "We have benefited a lot from your outstanding achievements and rich experience in agriculture, animal husbandry, mining industry, urban development and other fields."

Wan Li pointed out that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia in 1972, the friendly exchanges and economic cooperation between China and Victoria have been developing rapidly.

"China's Jiangsu Province and Tianjin Municipality have respectively established friendly ties with the State of Victoria and Melbourne, and this has played a positive role in promoting the development of Sino-Australian relations," Wan noted.

Wan Li said, the profound sentiments of the Australian people towards the Chinese people "have also left us an unforgettable impression. I am convinced that a solid foundation has been laid for Sino-Australian friendly relations and cooperation and there are great potentials and broad prospects for our strengthened cooperation in all fields."

In his speech, McCaughey noted that Australia is looking north for friends, for trading partners, and for those who will cooperate with it in the development of its resources. He expressed the hope that Australia and China shall walk together with mutual respect and understanding for the benefit of all. "Your visit encourages us to go on and build upon the foundations already laid and to establish firmly the relationship between your country and the State of Victoria," McCaughey said.

Leaves for New Zealand

OW130800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Melbourne, September 13 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li left here this morning for New Zealand after winding up his week-long good-will visit to Australia.

Wan and his entourage visited the University of Melbourne yesterday and presented 2,000 volumes of Chinese books to the university. The Chinese leader also met with Chinese students now studying in the university.

Welcomed by Palmer

OW130820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Christchurch, New Zealand, September 13 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li arrived here from Australia this afternoon for an eight-day official goodwill visit to New Zealand at the invitation of New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange.

Wan was welcomed at the Christchurch International Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer, Mayor of Christchurch City Hamish Hay and other government officials. Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Zhang Longhai was also present.

Christchurch is the first stop of the vice-premier's visit to New Zealand. Located in the south island of New Zealand, Christchurch is the third largest city in the country with more than 300,000 population.

14 Sep Banquet

OW141434 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Christchurch, New Zealand, September 14 (XINHUA) — New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer and visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li reaffirmed here this evening their desire to enhance the friendly relations and economic cooperation between the two countries.

In a speech at a welcoming reception he gave in honor of the visiting Chinese guests here this evening, Palmer said that in recent years, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange had paid mutual visits and these had contributed to the greater understanding between the two countries.

Wan Li said in his speech that Christchurch is the hometown of famous New Zealand writer Rewi Alley, a close friend of the Chinese people. For more than half a century Rewi Alley has made valuable contributions to the Chinese revolution and economic development.

This morning, Wan and his party visited a cooperative farm more than 100 kilometers away from Christchurch, the third biggest city of New Zealand. Wan will leave here for Wellington, capital of the country, tomorrow afternoon.

Talks With Lange

OW150934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0915 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, September 15 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li flew here from Christchurch this afternoon to continue his visit to New Zealand. Wellington is the second leg of Wan Li's eight-day visit to New Zealand.

Wan Li and his party will hold talks with Prime Minister David Lange and high-ranking government officials tomorrow. This morning, the vice-premier and his party visited Lincoln College about 20 kilometres away from Christchurch.

Before visiting the college, the vice-premier visited some research organizations including the New Zealand Wool Research Organization and the Canterbury Agriculture and Science Centre.

Taxation Accord Signed

OW160934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, September 16 (XINHUA) — An agreement between New Zealand and China for the avoidance of double taxation was signed here this morning.

The agreement was signed by New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li on behalf of their governments.

The agreement covers items such as dividends, interest, royalties and pensions. After the signing ceremony, Lange said in a press statement, "This agreement will strengthen New Zealand's relationship with China even further. It is a significant step in the light of recent talks on trade and investment activities involving New Zealand and China."

Further Lange Talks

OW161106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, September 16 (XINHUA) — New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li today pledged to make joint efforts to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. They made the pledge during their talks this morning at the parliament building here.

A Chinese foreign official told the press after the talks that progress in bilateral friendly relations have been made in various fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said they exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

Wan Li on behalf of the Chinese Government invited New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer to visit China. Palmer accepted the invitation with pleasure.

A New Zealand official told the press Lange said during the talks that Wan Li's visit to New Zealand would further strengthen the existing friendly relations between New Zealand and China.

The talks were also attended on the New Zealand side by Palmer and cabinet ministers. On the Chinese side, Special Assistant to the Premier Chen Chu, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Longhai were also present.

Lange Hosts Luncheon

OW161116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, September 16 (XINHUA) — New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange expressed his confidence today in the future of bilateral cooperation and mutual support between New Zealand and China.

"We reaffirmed New Zealand's commitment to supporting China once again to take its seat in the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)," Lange said at a luncheon he gave in honor of visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li here this noon.

Both Lange and Wan agreed that the two countries shared similar views on many international and regional affairs.

Lange said: "We share a common wish to rid the world of nuclear weapons which we both see as a threat to long-term global peace and stability. We share the common wish to see the peoples of the world determine their own destiny, free from external pressure, and we both have a commitment to support the right of all countries, no matter what their size or standing, to exercise their independence in ways that they consider the most appropriate."

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Wan said: "We support the stand and position of the South Pacific countries on establishing the South Pacific region to be a nuclear free zone." "The equality and mutual benefit relations between our two countries has set a good example for the international cooperation between the North and South," Wan added.

Received by Parliamentarians

LD161537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, September 16 (XINHUA) — Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li called on Dr. Gerland Wall, speaker of the New Zealand Parliament here this afternoon. He also called on George Gair, deputy opposition leader at parliament, this morning.

Wan Li and his party visited the National Museum this afternoon and were particularly interested in the "Maori Exhibition." Wan Li and his party will leave here tomorrow for Rotorua.

Hao Jianxiu Meets Australia's Hawke 12 Sep

OW122034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Canberra, September 12 (XINHUA) — Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke said today China's reform will bear far-reaching significance to the benefit of the Chinese people.

Hawke made the remark during his meeting with Hao Jianxiu, the visiting member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, in Sydney. Recalling his China visit last May, Hawke said he believed that the reform China is undertaking is one of the most important events in the world today. He said both Australia and China are making efforts for the enhancement of their people's living standard.

"For the sake of achieving the purpose pursued by the peoples of our two countries, the safeguarding of peace in this region is quite important," he said. "Australia and China have good development in our bilateral relations, and also shared many similar views in the international forum," he added.

Hao expressed thanks to the great efforts made by Hawke in developing the friendly relations between China and Australia.

Hao and her party arrived here on September 10 for a three-day visit at the invitation of the Australian Government after attending the 70th anniversary conference of New Zealand's ruling Labor Party. She had visited Melbourne and Canberra before her tour to Sidney. Hao will leave Australia next morning.

SINO-AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE MEETS

OW120820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) — The second meeting of the joint agricultural committee between China and Australia was held here between September 10 and 11.

The meeting defined the 1987-1988 plan for agricultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. During the meeting the two sides signed a summary of talks.

XINHUA 'BACKGROUNDER' ON TIES WITH AUSTRALIA

OW131331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 13 Sep 86

["Backgrounder: Strengthening Sino-Australian Ties" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Canberra, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The just concluded visit made by Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li to Australia together with recent exchange of visits of leaders between the two countries mirrored the strengthening of Sino-Australian ties, economic cooperation in particular.

After the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia in 1972, an agreement signed in 1973 confirmed that trade between the two countries would take place under "most favored nations" conditions. Trade between the two countries has risen sharply in the past years. Last year, their two-way trade amounted to 1,259 million U.S. dollars compared with 86.5 million and 1,180 million in 1972 and 1984 respectively. The annual growth rate is about 24 percent.

At present, China has become a major trading partner of Australia. Australia's exports to China are dominated by seven bulk commodities -- wool, wheat, iron ore, iron or steel ingots, aluminum, zinc alloys and raw sugar, which together comprise more than 80 percent of the export. Australia's imports from China are mainly textiles, clothing and footwear, which occupy about half of the imports. The remaining of the items are diversified which include travel and sporting goods, chemicals, crude petroleum, oils, machinery, fruits and vegetables.

China now is the fifth large market for Australia. It ranks 15 among Australia's import partners. At present, the outstanding issue of the growing trade deficit on the Chinese side remains to be solved.

In 1984, direct air flight was opened between Beijing and Sydney, and scopes of economic cooperation have been enlarged and diversified. There are more than 20 Australian investment items in China, which include the land and offshore oil exploration, whitegoods equipment, hotels, food processing, cement factory, soap manufacture, cooperation in running farms, pastoral areas, etc.

During Australian Prime Minister Hawke's visit to China in May this year, a joint fabric mill was opened in China's Fujian Province, and a new joint venture contract was signed in Beijing to produce 600 tonnes of woolen yarn per annum. At present, the cooperation of the iron plant and much more items of joint ventures, cooperation ventures, compensation trade ventures and others are under discussions.

China's import and export companies have also been established gradually in Sydney and Melbourne, the two major commercial centers in Australia. Joint geological exploration companies, shipping company have put into operation. CITIC (China International Trust and Investment Corporation) completed the final procedure for taking 10 percent equity in the 1.15 billion U.S. dollar Portland aluminum smelter project in Victoria State. Aluminum ingot production capacity of the plant will reach 300,000 tons annually.

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This is by far China's largest overseas investment. Hence, a subsidiary company of Citic started its operation last month in Melbourne.

The Bank of China's Sydney branch resumed its business last year, after a break of 13 years. The National Australia Bank established its office in Beijing, while the large Westpac Bank also has its representative in China.

During recent years, six provinces or cities of the two countries have entered into sister relations.

Research cooperation between the two countries started about 20 years ago, but has increased dramatically since the mid-1970s, with many scientists exchanging their visits. Areas involving include soil and water study, plant genetics and nutrition, biological control of pests and seaweed culture and forestry.

Since 1984, China-Australia senior executive forum was convened annually to make the managers of both countries gaining a better understanding of each other's experience.

HAO JIANXIU, DELEGATION RETURN FROM NEW ZEALAND

OW141733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — A delegation of Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Hao Jianxiu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, returned from abroad this evening. The delegation attended a meeting in New Zealand marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Labor Party of New Zealand and then paid a goodwill visit to Australia.

CGDK LEADER SIHANOUK DEPARTS PRC FOR PARIS

OW161806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Mme. Sihanouk left here by air this-evening for Paris.

After a short stay in Paris, Samdech Sihanouk will fly on to New York to attend the 41st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Kampuchean guests were seen off at the airport by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

FURTHER ON FINNISH PRIME MINISTER SORSA IN BEIJING

Talks With Deng Xiaoping

OW161140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping reiterated here today that in removing the three major obstacles concerning Sino-Soviet relations, the primary one is to end Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, told the visiting Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa during a meeting that China emphasizes the question of ending Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea because this is actually a hot spot in Sino-Soviet relations. If the Soviet Union can eliminate this hot-spot, it will be good for both the Soviet Union and Vietnam and also contribute to peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the peace in the rest of the world, he added.

Deng expressed a warm welcome to Sorsa as the first Finnish prime minister to visit China and briefed him on China's prospects in economic development and its policy of opening to the outside world.

Noting that China is still backward, Deng said its task is to first get rid of poverty and strive for reaching the well-off level at the turn of the century and, after another several decades of efforts, to approach the standards of the developed countries in economic development.

China's present policy is to invigorate the domestic economy and open to the outside world, Deng said, adding that without the open policy, China will not attain the goal set for its economic development by the end of this century, let alone the goal for the next century. "That's why we welcome all friendly countries and peoples to enhance cooperation with us," he added. Deng described the prospects for Sino-Finnish economic cooperation as "very broad".

Sorsa said the past two years witnessed a rapid expansion of Sino-Finnish cooperation. "The Finnish Government and economic circles take great interest in expanding bilateral trade, in running joint ventures and in investing in China, he added. The Finnish Government is also willing to involve itself in China's modernization program.

Deng appreciated the Finnish Government's positive attitude on the question of cooperation with China.

Meets Li Xiannian

OW161438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, met Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and his party here today. Li said that Sino-Finnish relations have always been good since the two countries established diplomatic ties more than 30 years ago. China and Finland both hope for a lasting peace, he stressed. He expressed the view that Prime Minister Sorsa's visit to China will provide an impetus to the growth of the ties between the two countries.

Lipkowski said the French Prime Minister is willing to continue to work hard for expanding friendly relations between the two countries. He said Franco-Chinese economic relations are growing in the right direction as shown in technology transfer, personnel training and cooperation in such major fields as telecommunications, energy, and transport. He said France is resolved to provide China with more preferential loans and hopes to expand the scope of cooperation. He also said France hopes to expand bilateral trade through compensation trade.

Zhao said he appreciated the French Prime Minister's special attention to expanding the two countries' ties, economic and trade links in particular. Sino-French economic relations are growing, he said, but there are still big potentials. He said by providing China with preferential loans France can also help its products to enter the China market. He appreciated the idea of compensation trade, he added.

He also suggested the idea of French firms and traders investing and running factories in China.

With France's funds, technology and management experiences as well as relatively low local expenses in China, they will be able to prove more competitive, Zhao added.

He said China is striving to improve its investment environment. The special envoy arrived here September 10.

Announces Chirac Visit

HK161350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1334 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, Sept 16 (AFP) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is expected to visit China in the first six months of 1987, his special envoy Jean de Lipkowski said here Tuesday.

"China has renewed its invitation to Mr Chirac made by Mr Hu Yaobang, the secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party, when he visited Paris in June," Mr De Lipkowski said. "Mr Chirac will open a tour of Asian countries, scheduled for the first half of 1987, by visiting China," he added.

Mr De Lipkowski, who is responsible for "redefining" France's policy in Asia, was received during his six-day Chinese visit by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Foreign Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin. "In the framework of French policy in Asia, China holds a privileged position," he said. "It is high time to renew a cooperation which was beginning to stagnate."

China's authorities have criticised French manufacturers for not investing enough in China and for being too expensive and unreliable, observers said. France risks losing an important telecommunications contract because a French company is not in a position to provide equipment on time, French industrial circles indicated.

"France will help finance the equipping of a hospital in Chengdu (in China's western province of Sichuan) specialising in cancer research," said Mr De Lipkowski.

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He said China respects Finland's positive foreign policy of peace and neutrality. China believes, he noted, that all countries — big and small, strong and weak — are equal. No big countries must be permitted to bully small ones.

Sorsa said that Sino-Finnish relations have been very active in the recent years. "Both Premier Zhao and I agree that the economic cooperation between the two countries has developed rapidly," he said. "Moreover, we hope for more cultural contacts."

Prime Minister Sorsa conveyed greetings from Finnish President Koivisto to Li Xiannian. Li asked Sorsa to convey his invitation to the president to visit China.

Sorsa Gives Banquet

OW161454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — Visiting Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and Mrs. Sorsa gave a return banquet here this evening. Speaking at the banquet, Sorsa said that Finland has had trade relations with China for several decades and that there are broad prospects for economic and other relations between the two countries.

In his reply, the Chinese Premier said that both countries have the sincere desire to expand bilateral friendly cooperation, noting that the Finnish Prime Minister's current visit has contributed to the development of Sino-Finnish friendship and cooperation.

The talks between Prime Minister Sorsa and Chinese leaders have increased bilateral mutual understanding and friendship and will greatly promote the future cooperation between the two countries, Zhao added.

Sorsa gave a press conference here this afternoon. At the conference, he spoke highly of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade relations between Finland and China in recent years.

State Councillors Ji Pengfei and Song Jian were among those attending the banquet.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS FRENCH SPECIAL ENVOY 12 SEP

Cooperation Welcomed

OW121723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China welcomes more French cooperation with China in its modernization program and hopes for increased French proportion in China's economic relations with foreign countries.

Zhao said this during his meeting with Jean de Lipkowski, special envoy of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. He said it is entirely possible to achieve these in view of the two countries' political relations and economic and technological conditions. But this calls for careful study and discussion by the two sides, he added.

France has decided to grant China "preferential credits" at five percent interest, repayable in 30 years with a 10-year grace period, he added. France is also to finance construction of a water recycling plant at Tianjin south of Beijing and help train Chinese doctors and engineers, he said. Mr De Lipkowski is expected to return to China at the end of October.

ZHAO PUCHU MEETS SWEDISH RED CROSS DELEGATION

OW161118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary president of the Red Cross Society of China, met a delegation from the Swedish Red Cross Society here today. The delegation is led by First Vice-President of the Guest Society Mrs. Gudrun Goransson.

Members of the delegation include Princess Christina, elder sister of the Swedish King and a volunteer of the Red Cross Society.

HU JIWEI TALKS WITH NORWEGIAN DELEGATION

OW161238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — Hu Jiwei, vice-chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), presided over the talks between his committee and a delegation from the Norwegian Parliament's Religious, Educational and Cultural Committee led by Haakon Blankenborg here today.

Hu spoke highly of the positive efforts made by the Norwegian Parliament to develop relations between China and Norway and between their parliamentary bodies. He also briefed the Norwegian guests on the work of the six special committees under the NPC and particularly of his committee, as well as on the general situation in China's culture and education.

Haakon Blankenborg appreciated the achievements China has made in its development of culture and education. During the talks, the guests were also given an account of the Chinese people's cultural activities, the minority nationalities' culture, the training of literary and art workers and the on-going reform in the cultural field.

PRC-SPAIN TRADE COMMISSION MEETING ENDS 12 SEP

OW131635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Madrid, September 12 (XINHUA) — Chinese and Spanish trade officials concluded today the annual meeting of the Sino-Spanish joint economic and trade commission. During the three-day meeting, both sides were optimistic about future development and generally satisfied with the development of trade relations and cooperation in the past few years. Today the commission signed a memorandum on China's use of a mixed loan by the Spanish Government. The Chinese trade officials arrived in the Spanish capital last Saturday.

ORTEGA-DENG XIAOPING MEETING IN BEIJING REPORTED

PA152110 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega announced today in Beijing that the PRC will immediately send \$20 million worth of various articles to Nicaragua as aid.

At a news conference granted at the end of his official 3-day visit to China, President Ortega said that the aid will include farm tools, food, and consumer goods, among other things. He added that aid consists of a loan without interest, under preferential terms, and with no specific cancellation date.

Asked if the donation will include military equipment, President Ortega would not give any further details.

Meanwhile, during his meeting with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega before the latter departed for the DPRK, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China criticized the hegemonism practiced by large and small powers.

During the meeting, which lasted approximately an hour, Deng said that a world war can be prevented through joint efforts by all countries in the world, including the developed countries.

Ortega described Deng as a legendary figure for the Latin American revolutionary men. Deng replied: I am more than 82 years old, and I cannot do much. My comrades take good care of me and thoroughly review my work. I am no longer involved in the everyday work, and I only work about 2 hours a day.

President Ortega also said that a policy of nonalignment is the best for his country and for Central America as a whole.

LIAO HANSHENG MEETS WITH ECUADORAN DIPLOMAT

OW161426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met with Dr. Garcia Velasco, Ecuadoran ambassador to the Organization of American States, here this afternoon.

During the meeting, they agreed to greater efforts to be made for the expansion of friendly relations between China and Ecuador.

Garcia Velasco arrived here yesterday as guest of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

PLA MODERNIZES MILITARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

OW161002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 14 Sep 86

[By reporters Wang An and Yang Mingqing]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA) — The reporters have learned from a pertinent department of the PLA that, in accordance with current conditions in China a regular and modern military educational system has emerged in military academies across the country.

Gone are the "big study classes," which were used by the Army to rotationally train cadres 10 years ago. Emerging in our military education today are all kinds of military academies at different levels, including commanders' academies for all arms and services, various specialized technical institutes, and colleges for training military instructors, as well as the newly founded noncommissioned officers schools and the Defense University that trains high-level specialized personnel. Enrolled at military academies are not only high school graduates and outstanding soldiers from various localities, but also veteran senior cadres at and above the Army level, and local cadres at the department and bureau levels. In recent years, investment in the construction of military academies constituted 32 percent of the Army's total investment in construction in the same period. The area of school buildings of military academies has increased by 34 percent, while the teaching funds and materials have been given top priority. A contingent of teachers with high academic competence and rich teaching experience has greatly improved the teaching methods. Audiovisual educational facilities are quite common in military academies. The development in military educational system is basically in keeping with the program to modernize and standardize the Army and make it more revolutionary.

By breaking away from the longstanding closed educational system, the PLA has modernized its military education and enabled itself to become more open. Today extensive exchanges and cooperation are carried out among military academies, between military academies and PLA units, and between military academies and local institutes of higher learning. A number of academies have also systematically opened themselves to friendly contacts and academic exchange with foreign military academies. Relevant departments have also sent military academy students and teachers on goodwill visits or study tours, in a planned and organized manner, to the United States, Japan, Yugoslavia, Romania, and other countries. A study tour is a required course for some students attending the Defense University.

YU QIULI LISTS PLA PERSONNEL'S GAINS, LOSSES

OW161345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0901 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) — The Journal HONGQI, published today, carried an article by Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, entitled: "A Creation for Ideological and Political Work During the New Period — On the Development of the Discussion of the Correct Attitude to Service Members' Gains Versus Losses." In his article, Yu Qiuli described, in detail, the objective, meaning, contents, and methods for the discussion, which is going on throughout the Army.

HONGQI carried an editor's note in this connection, pointing out that the principle put forward by this article is of great significance in guiding ideological and political work.

Yu Qiuli's article said: To carry out this discussion is aimed at arousing all servicemen to launch a mass campaign of self-education, establishing a correct concept on gains versus losses, helping revolutionary armymen enhance their sense of glory and responsibility, and whipping up the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of cadres and fighters to dedicate themselves to the cause of national defense. The questions mentioned in this discussion are important in carrying out ideological and political work under new historical conditions. To do a good job in carrying on this discussion is important in strengthening ideological and political work in the Army. It can not only help strengthen current army building and ensure smooth development in the fields of military, political, and logistical affairs, but also help derive new experiences in doing ideological and political work during the new period.

The article elucidated the great and far-reaching significance of this discussion in the following five aspects:

1. This discussion represents an extremely practical and vivid education regarding one's outlook on life and ideals. By carrying out this type of discussion, emphasis on the issue of correctly dealing with soldiers gains versus losses, we will be able to work out more details in carrying out education on outlook on life and ideals.
2. This is an important measure in strengthening grass-roots units.
3. It will open a new path for reforming ideological and political work. It is a tremendous reform in conducting political education.
4. It can help the broad masses of cadres and fighters use and master correct methods in solving inner-party contradictions and those among the people.
5. It can temper and train cadres.

The article pointed out: In the course of carrying out discussion, we must educate cadres and fighters with patriotic and communist ideas, and pay attention to raising the basic awareness of cadres and fighters. This is the standpoint and the starting point for this discussion. For this purpose, we should lead them to study, answer, and solve the following questions:

1. From what standpoint should we assess gains and losses? If we had lost more than we gained, and even if we made greater gains, we would still not be satisfied. If we made assessments from the angle of the party, state, and people's interests, we would see that it was precisely due to the mighty PLA that a reliable guarantee existed for the security of our motherland, the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program, and the happy life of our people. It is the greatest honor, and also the most meaningful to the individual, to join such a people's army, to work and fight in this army, and to enjoy the trust, love, esteem, and support of the people. For our motherland's security and the happiness of the people at large, it is glorious and worthy for us to sacrifice some of our personal interests and even to dedicate our lives. The assessment of an individual's gains and losses should be subject to this cardinal principle.
2. What is the Communist Party member's view of gains versus losses? Some of our party members have put forward arguments of one kind or another, alleging that it is a loss to do this or that.

In essence, these party members forget that they are advanced elements of the proletariat, and that the Communist Party's sole purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly.

3. What should be compared, and with whom should comparisons be made? We should compare what we are doing with the deeds of the revolutionary martyrs, comrades-in-arms on the Yunnan and Guangxi frontlines, model heroes, and advanced individuals. Regarding living conditions and income, we should make comparisons with the broad masses of workers and peasants. Thinking and making comparisons in this way, we shall see that the party, state, and people are really showing deep concern about the Army, and that the question is not that we have suffered losses, but that our contributions are still too small. This will stimulate us to work still harder to make more contributions to the people.

The article states: Our party has always trusted, respected, and relied on the masses. The mass line is also the basis for successful ideological and political work in PLA units. The discussion being conducted at this time, in itself, is a concrete and dynamic practice of relying on the masses to carry out ideological and political work and self-education. We should let cadres and fighters say openly what is in their hearts. This is the foundation for the success of the discussion. Only when they lay bare what they really think in their hearts is it possible to discover the root of the question and make a clear distinction between right and wrong. The more fully the question is laid bare, the deeper the discussion, and the better the results in solving the question. Party committees and political organs at all levels should attach great importance to, and exercise correct leadership over, this particular discussion according to the characteristics and rules of democratic discussions.

PLA LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT ON REFORM MISTAKES

HK150341 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 86 p 1

[Report: "Discipline Inspection Committee of the PLA General Logistics Department Suggests That Mistakes in Reform Not Be Regarded as Violations of Discipline"]

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the discipline inspection cadres of the PLA General Logistics Department and those comrades with achievements in reform gathered together to discuss how discipline inspection work should support, promote and serve reform. At the end of the meeting on 2 September, a responsible person of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the General Logistics Department declared that mistakes in reform should not be treated as matters of violation of discipline and that those anonymous letters reflecting the problems of those comrades daring to make reforms should generally not be investigated. The symposium held that discipline inspection departments cannot take an indifferent attitude toward reform, or make empty gestures. They should instead plunge into the current of reform. Discipline inspection work must be carried out with an eye to reform. Problems interfering with and affecting reform must be quickly discovered and solved. Discipline inspection cadres must dare to stick up for comrades who dare to make reforms, and should be their confidants. They must join the comrades of other departments in groping for the creation of a relaxed and congenial environment. The symposium suggested that discipline inspection departments must seriously investigate problems and cases that disrupt and interfere with reform. Those accusations and denunciations made without a proper sense of responsibility should be subject to criticism and education. Concerning frameups and false charges, we must find out the facts and handle relevant cases seriously. Those acts calculated to obstruct and suppress reform and to even deal vengeful blows to comrades actively involved in reform, no matter where they come from, must be resolutely followed up in investigations, with any interference removed.

This meeting made clear that the Discipline Inspection Committees of the General Logistics Department are determined to change their image of being solely concerned with the handling of cases, as previously projected in some people's minds, to further get involved with, be subordinated to and serve reform, and to remove obstacles standing in the way of reform and stick up for and solve the problems of those comrades who dare to make reforms.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF BOC BOARD OF DIRECTORS APPOINTED

OW1651210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Wang Deyan, president of the Bank of China (BOC), has been appointed chairman of the bank's Board of Directors, BOC announced here today. The new chairman, 55, has been working at the Bank of China since 1953. BOC's three vice-chairmen are Zhao Bingde, Li Yumin and Huang Diyan. Bu Ming, former chairman of the BOC board of directors, has retired.

Being a specialized state foreign exchange bank, BOC has total assets of 260.5 billion yuan (Chinese currency) at the end of 1985. BOC has so far established business relations with 1,235 banks scattered in 152 countries and regions, serving as a major window in China's development of financial activities with the outside world.

PRC TO OPEN DAYA BAY PLANT TO INSPECTORS

HK160412 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Sep 86 p 3

[By Yau- Shing-mu]

[Text] China will throw open the door of the Daya Bay nuclear plant for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, as the power station will have the little military value.

This was recently disclosed by the chief engineer of Fast Breeder Reactors at Beijing's Ministry of Nuclear Industry, Mr Xu Mi, who, with other members of the China Nuclear Society, is in Hong Kong for the current Nuclear Technology Exhibition.

Two factors have underscored China's decision to allow IAEA safeguards to be implemented and inspected at Daya Bay: The Chernobyl incident and the local uproar over the safety of the nearby nuclear plant.

Though China has been a member of the Vienna-based United Nations-affiliated organization for two years, it objected to the safeguards as an undue intrusion on its sovereignty until last month.

The IAEA has developed a programme of one-site inspections, audits, and inventory controls, known collectively as "safeguards" which are widely regarded primarily as a bulwark against the spread of nuclear arms.

Mr Xu told THE STANDARD the reactors usually employed for producing weapons-grade plutonium (Pu-239) are different from the pressurised water reactors like the one to be installed at Daya Bay.

China's second nuclear bomb was made of Pu-239.

If China were to use the Daya Bay plant to produce Pu-239, it would cost quite a lot and defeat the economic purpose of the plant, he said.

After slow consumption of nucleare fuel, rather than the fast reaction in Pu-239 process, the plant will produce plutonium-240 and a series of other radioactive isotopes.

Some of them will be extracted for other uses but, Mr Xu said, they would have little military value.

"Thus, we accpeted the IAEA to apply safeguards to the Daya Bay plant. It is the only nuclear project in China under the IAEA safeguard application," Mr Xu said.

He said, however, China hs already developed a whole system of nuclear weapon technology and production lines.

He said China has more than 10 reactors but he declined to divulge further. He said the exact number and location of other reactors are national security-classified information.

What he could tell was that there are four institutes at where nuclear research is being conducted. Two are in Beijing: The Institute of Atomic Energy and at Qinghua University; the third in Shanghai and the fourth in Sichuan.

Moreover, he said China has its own uranium enrichment facilities capable of meeting the needs of atomic bomb manufacturing. But he declined to reveal their capacities and locations.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS RAILWAYS TO BE IMPROVED

OW161216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — China plans to improve its eastern railways to ease serious congestion in the area, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The improvements will include the technical renovation of China's railway artery from Beijing to Shanghai, to increase its transport capacity, the paper said. Eastern China, the economic center of the country, is also the most densely populated. Its inadequate railway system can barely keep pace with economic development, according to the report. "Of the four busiest railway points in China, three are in the eastern provinces," the paper said, adding that almost every passsenger train is "terribly" overloaded.

To solve the problem, the paper said, another railway "the second artery" will be built from central China's Henan Province to Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province to help ease the pressure on the "first artery" (Beijing-Shanghai).

Experts consider the building of the second line very urgent because it will require more time to solve the many technical difficulties in upgrading the first line, according to the paper. An additional improvement will be to transform the line from Jiangxi Province to Zhejiang Province into a double line to more efficiently link the Shanghai area with southwestern and southeastern China. Experts also suggest another bridge across the Yangtze River to ensure the smooth flow of the new artery.

LIGHT INDUSTRY VICE MINISTER EXPECTS IMPROVEMENT

OW161827 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Yantai, September 16 (XINHUA) — China will upgrade light industry product quality to meet international standards for the 1980's, Kang Zhonglun, vice-minister of light industry said here today.

Because the supply of light industry goods hasn't met market demands over the past three decades, owing to defects in the old system of planned distribution of goods, manufacturers have been racing to increase output, and in doing so neglected quality and variety, Kang said in an interview with XINHUA. He was here to attend a national meeting on quality control which closed today in this sea-side city of east China's Shandong Province.

Many light industrial goods still remain at the international level of the 1960's, remarked the vice-minister. "The primary task of light industry for the next five years is to carry out total quality control, improve product quality and increase the number of new varieties to meet market needs at home and abroad," said Kang.

To accomplish this goal, the ministry plans to focus the attention of factory managers and directors on total quality control, set up quality examination organizations in every enterprise, sharpen worker skills and carry out the system of job responsibility which links quality and output with bonuses and penalties. The ministry will adopt international standards to measure its products and improve packaging and storage facilities. It will also import advanced foreign technology to upgrade enterprises and create novel products. With these measures, the vice-minister said, the rate of quality-product output value is expected to rise 25 percent by 1990, with many products catching up with international standards before then.

The national meeting on quality control opened on September 12 with 170 representatives from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in attendance.

UPDATE OF MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY PLANNED

HK160401 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Sep 86 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhao Jinming]

[Text] China is intensifying its efforts to speed development of the machine-building industry with the aim of doubling output and exporting \$4 billion worth of products by 1990.

To reach that goal, the industry plans to import more than 800 items of advanced technology to update existing businesses in the next five years, according to the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

Emphasis will be laid on importing large-scale, complete sets of equipment, technology for producing export products and such basic machinery as hydraulic, pneumatic and digital-controlled equipment and instruments.

During the period, the industry intends to establish 28 high-technology and export-oriented Sino-foreign joint ventures, comanagement and wholly-owned foreign businesses. More than half of them are expected to be set up within two years.

In response to China's efforts, over 180 manufacturing firms from 15 countries and regions are displaying advanced mining machinery at an exhibition that closes in Beijing today.

The exhibition is the largest of its kind ever held in China, includes pavillions organized by the governments and trade associations of Canada, Finland, West Germany, France, Sweden, and the U.S. state of Colorado.

In an effort to enhance cooperation between Chinese and Japanese technical workers, a three-day technical exchange and on-the-spot demonstration on automatic cutting machines, all made by the Koike Sanso Kogyo Company Ltd., is being held in Fangshan County in the southwest suburbs of Beijing.

A cutting technology service centre was established in Beijing last week. The centre will provide customers with training and maintenance services as well as installation of automatic cutting machines produced by the Koike Sanso Kogyo Company Ltd.

During the past eight years, China has imported 800 items of technology and equipment to promote technical advancement of machine-building enterprises. Many of them have helped factories to boost production and raise economic efficiency.

For example, the Beijing Coal Mining Machinery Plant since 1978 has imported eight automatic cutting machines from Japan, according to Men Yingchun, chairman of the Beijing Coal Mining Machinery Company.

With the help of the latest equipment, the plant's annual design capacity has increased to 6,000 hydraulic supports (for replacing timber used at the coal pits) from 2,000 men said.

In the first eight months of this year, production was valued at 66.74 million yuan, 74 percent of the annual planned target. The plant intends to net a profit of 10 million yuan this year, he said.

The automatic cutting machine is a crucial piece of equipment at the machinery plant as well as in the country's heavy machinery industry.

In recent years, China spend more than \$20 million for purchasing the equipment to update machinery, shipbuilding and construction industry plants.

STUDY OF BUILDING FEASIBILITY REPORTS STRESSED

HK160356 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Ma Zhiping]

[Text] As part of China's efforts to improve the effectiveness of its major construction projects, the nation has begun to attach special importance to assessing feasibility reports and designs before deciding whether to allow work to go ahead, according to Song Ping, State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission.

The China International Engineering and Consulting Corporation was entrusted by the State Council late last year to take on the assessment of major projects.

To help tackle its increasing workload, the corporation set up a special Experts Committee yesterday headed by Jin Xiyang.

"Examination and assessment of the country's major projects before final decisions are made is a very important reform in China's project planning and construction and is in keeping with China's economical and political reform," Song said at the inaugural meeting of the Experts Committee yesterday.

"Insufficient checking in the early stages of construction has been in main factor in the over-large scale of construction," he said.

The introduction of the assessment system has made decisions on investment and design more scientific and efficient and has cut spending. The assessments will also help the State control the scale of construction, Song said.

The State Council asked the corporation this year to start assessing the feasibility and design of the State's new large and medium-sized building and technical renovation projects.

But some very important projects such as the dam on the Three Gorges on the Yangtze River are examined by special committees under direct control of the State Council.

The corporation consists of 43 member companies with more than 20,000 workers engaged in water conservancy, electric power railways, transportation, aviation, architecture, law, commerce and other fields.

"The corporation is a non profitmaking body and its aim is to benefit the country. The corporation's funding is provided by the State," Yun Kuei, director of the managerial office, told CHINA DAILY.

The corporation is asked to provide the government with assessment reports. It is then decided whether or not to give the go-ahead for the project according to the country's development needs.

"We only provide scientific reports and data, not recommendations, and not all of our assessment reports are supposed to be accepted by the State," the director said.

According to Shi Qirong, general director of the corporation, the assessment work has already proved effective with 20 projects being examined in the first half of this year. Investment in five projects was reduced, saving the country about 270 million yuan.

Some plans and technical designs have been changed or revised or delayed for consideration after examination by corporation teams.

"We revised the construction plans of a Shanghai sweage disposal project, making the location and design more scientific. This saved 70 million yuan," Shi said.

"The State Council assigned the corporation 167 projects to be assessed this year, but due to lack of experience and personnel, we have examined only 28 projects up to now," She said. "The establishment of the Experts Committee today will promote and speed up our assessment."

The new committee has 108 members between 55 and 60 years old. They will examine the State's particularly important and complicated projects. Each of them has a three-year assignment with the committee.

"Our corporation serve both domestic and overseas business. We have done some foreign business since the corporation was set up in 1982 but we switched our emphasis to the examination of the State's major engineering projects as a result of urgent need," Yun Kuei said.

"The corporation has registered with the World Bank and has been guaranteed by the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade the right of approval of foreign business," the managerial office director added.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION NETWORK EXPANDED

HK160330 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Sep 86 p 3

[By staff reporter Yang Xiaoping]

[Text] China has now got a scientific and technical information network with 68,0900 staff working in 3,888 institutes nationwide, an official from the General Information Programme Division under the State Science and Technology Commission said recently.

"So far, China has collected 26,000 editions of foreign scientific and technical journals, 4,682,000 pieces of scientific and technical material, 120 million copies of patent documents and 23,060,000 items on international standards," the official said.

Computers have been applied to China's scientific and technical information work. China has set up contacts through terminals with 37 countries.

"International co-operation has developed rapidly in recent years," the official said. "China has had information exchanges with 60 countries."

To mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of China's scientific and technical information system, a national conference will be held in Beijing next month.

SONG JIAN ARTICLE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY POLICIES

HK120303 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Song Jian: "March Towards a New Realm -- Preface to 'Guide to China's Science and Technology Policies'"]

[Text] With the permission of the State Council, the State Scientific and Technological Commission has decided to continue to publish the "Scientific and Technological White Paper," a guide to China's policies for science and technology, and the "Scientific and Technological Blue Paper," a guide to policies in special fields, in an effort to make certain that the principles and policies formulated by the party and government regarding the work of science and technology, as well as the policies for some important special fields, are be directly geared to the vast numbers of the scientific and technological personnel and the people of the whole country. This is an important measure for strengthening macroscopic guidance to scientific and technological work.

The correct scientific and technological policy is a guarantee that we can smoothly carry out the socialist modernization drive. This is because it is in conformity with the reality in China, is in keeping with the development trends of the world, and is a faithful reflection of the wish and long-term interest of the vast numbers of scientific and technological personnel and people throughout the country. Because the categories of contemporary science and technology are varied, the over 10 million scientific and technological personnel in our country engage in different specialities and have their own directions of endeavor and targets of pursuit. At a given stage of social development, restricted by conditions like energy resources, financial strength, and so on, the directions of endeavor and the targets of pursuit set up by the people themselves are often mutually promotive and restrictive and are sometimes mutually contradictory. Although people are all working very hard, it has been proven that with no policy guidance lack of coordination between departments, specialties, and even trades is unavoidable. This runs counter to the people's wishes and wastes valuable human and financial resources. Only under the guidance of correct policies, in circumstances under which the majority of people can master the essentials of these policies, and through the hard work of the thousands of scientific and technological personnel can the scientific and technological activities of the millions of the laboring people be coordinated and be carried out simultaneously and without conflict and form a gigantic force, so as to attain the best social results. This is the most important aim of issuing the white and blue papers as guidelines to China's policies for science and technology.

Specific scientific and technological policies are all products of a given historical period, reflecting the conditions of the country, the wish of the people and the trends of scientific and technological development in the world. Along with progress in science and technology and the development of society, the scientific and technological policies being enforced must be constantly revised to suit the needs of the changed situation. Since the aim of formulating and enforcing a certain scientific and technological policy is to coordinate the orientations of the scientific and technological activities in different fields, define the order of importance and urgency of the work in some departments or special ties, readjust the orientation and expand or restrict the scale of development, it is very difficult to make every department and every person realize the full necessity of this policy. Moreover, it is difficult to achieve perfection in this world; and even those policies which are correct for the situation as a whole cannot possibly attain the acme of perfection or be devoid of limitations. [paragraph continues]

Another aim of publishing the white and blue papers is to put together and promulgate the ongoing scientific and technological policies of each period in order to test them in the real world, to fully listen to and solicit the opinions of the scientific and technological workers and the people of the whole country, and to retain the good points, eliminate the abuses, and constantly have them supplemented, revised, and perfected.

At present, this scientific and technological white paper records and expounds for its readers all the essentials, sources and the implementations of the major scientific and technological policies formulated by the party and the state since the 3d Plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The book is divided into six chapters. The first chapter, "A Historical Change," epitomizes the fundamental principles and strategies of current scientific and technological development in our country and of scientific and technological structural reform. The second chapter is "Policy and Legislation." The third chapter is "Research and Development." The fourth chapter is "Turning the Technological Results Into Commodities." The fifth chapter is "Environments and Energy Resources." The sixth chapter is "Statistical Targets." The last part of the book carries several important speeches made by the leading comrades of the central authorities and some relevant important documents approved by the Party Central Committee and the State Council.

It is the first time in the history of the Chinese nation that our party and government has put science and technology into the most important position, following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This is a great awakening of the nation. With no scientific thinking, we just cannot possibly be a towering giant in the world. With no science and technology we cannot have a high degree of socialist material civilization or spiritual civilization. The implementation of the correct policies is the most important guarantee for science to vigorously expedite economic construction, social development and progress itself. Just like the jet engine of a rocket, it can amass the energy produced by millions of people in their individual scientific and technological activities into an enormous and directional motivating power to push forward the takeoff of our economic and social development and carry us into a new realm.

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE VIEWS S&T 'WHITE PAPER'

HK150621 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Commentators article: "Strengthening Macroscopic Guidance of Science and Technology Work"]

[Text] The formal promulgation of "The Guide to China's Science and Technology Policies — The No 1 White Paper on Science and Technology," together with the 12 technological policies promulgated by the State Council shows that our country is taking forceful measures to strengthen macroscopic guidance of scientific and technological work.

This so-called macroscopic guidance means that our leading organs coordinate and promote the development of scientific and technological work by relying on the general and specific policies, plans, rules, regulations and other means. This is the new demand in the new situation of the modernization drive. In the past, some leading organs used to be busy deciding targets and items, calculating investment, distributing materials and goods and so on but did not pay enough attention to the study of general and specific policies, nor did they pay any attention to systematic study.

However, the result of all of their hard work still failed to reduce contradictions and arouse the enthusiasm at the grass roots and still did not push forward the rapid development of the scientific and technological work. As scientific and technological work consists of a variety of departments, new sciences continue to emerge one after another, and furthermore, the specialities of scientific and technological workers vary greatly, so it is impossible for the leading organs to exercise control over every detailed piece of work. In fact, no one has such an ability.

The promulgation of the white paper is aimed at strengthening macroscopic guidance. Many comrades know that the white paper is an important document that the government of a country uses to systematically promulgate its policies and decrees. A white paper is an authoritative, systematic and guiding document. In the world today, many countries have used the white paper to publicize the government views. However, this is the first time a white paper has been issued by the Chinese Government. "The No 1 White Paper on Science and Technology" has systematically and realistically recorded our country's policies on scientific and technological development and the main contents, bases, and the situation concerning the implementation of various scientific and technological policies, and pointed out the trend and focal point of the development of our country's scientific and technological work. From the documents, materials, situations and figures given by the white paper, we can see the present situation of our country's scientific and technological work, and the development standard and the prospect of our country's scientific and technological work as well, and we can also feel the pulse of the scientific and technological development of our country.

The purpose in publishing the white paper is also to help more people, especially millions of professional and technological workers, grasp the essential points of the general and specific state policies so as to enable them to use the general and specific state policies to guide their own actions on the one hand, and to supervise the leadership of governments at various levels of scientific and technological work according to the contents of the white paper on the other. In the past, when our policies were printed as documents, they were usually locked in a confidential room or put into the drawers of leaders, and so only few people knew about them. Now the white paper is publicly published and can be purchased in any bookstores. This will help arouse the enthusiasm in various parts of the society in an effort to support the development of scientific and technological work.

WRITERS' GATHERING DELIBERATES HUMANISM TOPIC

HK140340 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1438 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Report by Wang Jiabin "Humanism and Modern Chinese Literature -- Sidelights on a Seminar on Literature in the New Period"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At the seminar held in Beijing on 10 years of Chinese literature in the new period, noted scholar Liu Zaifu brought up the topic of humanism. Regarding the matter, the majority of the critics attending the seminar were excited and pleased, while some were unsatisfied. The attitude of more than 100 critics who came from all parts of the country generally reflected the current feelings of China's literature and art circles.

Liu Zaifu pointed out that the essence of humanism over the past 10 years has been resumed and developed in the field of literature. During the initial period, Liu Xinwu, with real courage, exposed in his novel "Class Master" the distortion of man's spirit during the "Cultural Revolution." With the mighty force of morality and human dignity. Liu Binyan also fiercely attacked in his writing the bureaucratic, feudal privileged, brutal, and ignorant practices that suppressed human nature. At the second stage, a number of works represented by Chen Rong's "Man at Middle Age" further appealed consciously for human nature and dignity. At the present stage, humanism is gradually being developed in literary creation. More and more writers are trying to acquire a profound understanding of man and to promote human concern and dignity to a peculiarly emotional, spiritual world.

Humanism has often been misunderstood and attacked in China. Liu Zaifu believes that humanism is not outdated in China; just the opposite — it is all the more necessary to stress democracy, freedom, and humanity and to arouse the creativity and initiative of man during the building of China's modernization program. Only in this way can we mobilize the people to develop a high level of science, technology, and commodity economy.

Thanks to Liu Zaifu's expositions, humanism became a hot topic at the seminar. With great satisfaction, many critics said that the question of humanism raised theoretically by Liu Zaifu is commendable and also realistic. The question of humanism has been a sensitive point for China's ideological circles over the decades. Xu Juejin, a critic, said that Liu Zaifu manifested his great theoretical courage in raising the question of humanism. He Huoren and Xu Junya said that this move has provided a powerful weapon for opposing feudalism and bureaucracy and has laid a sound basis for developing literature in the future. Cheng Wenchao believes that it is a significant contribution to the development of literature in the new period.

However, some critics expressed different views. Li Jie, a young critic from Shanghai, said that we will still feel grief even if we win in the endless quibble over the question of humanism in the 1980's. Liu Xiaobo, a critic from Beijing, said that although volubly talking about humanism here, when returning home, it is still necessary to squeeze with my family members in a space less than 14 square meters. This is reality. Some others were unsatisfied because they believed that the concept of humanism could not embody modern ideology and the characteristics of the times. A young critic named Wang Youping pointed out that Liu Zaifu's humanism centered on "love" is based on the concept of the Renaissance during the 18th century. He did not attach due importance to humanism of the 19th century.

It should be noted that some young critics were not interested in the question of humanism. Instead they followed with interest the modern ideology expressed in the works of the newly emerging writers including Liu Suola, Mo Yan, and Han Shaogong.

Generally speaking, the question of humanism raised at the 5-day seminar voiced the feelings of the majority of people in the literature and art circles. At the seminar, Chen Huangmei, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, made an appeal to deliberate a new the question of humanism.

The participants believe that the raising and discussion of the question of humanism being shows that the atmosphere in China's ideological field is much freer than in any period in the past. This will produce a great impact on the ideological and the literature and art circles.

XINHUA CONDEMNES ANHUI RELIEF FUND EMBEZZLEMENT

OW161113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- Title: How Can We Allow Relief Funds To Be Embezzled? by XINHUA commentator

The embezzlement of relief funds by rural cadres in Anhui's Huoqiu County is shocking. Why did these people dare to embezzle funds earmarked for relief to victims of natural disaster? Was it that they did not know embezzlement was against the law? No. Anybody with basic common sense can understand that relief funds are money especially appropriated by the state to "save people's lives," and that every penny should be spent on the specific purpose of providing relief. Nobody can embezzle the money. Motivated by greed for money and under the erroneous ideological influence that "people in power may defy the law," these rural cadres knowingly violated the law and discipline. [passage omitted]

Of course, the fact that these cadres were able to embezzle relief funds is inseparable with bureaucracy on the part of leaders. Distributing and using relief funds appropriated by the state should be a serious job requiring the keen attention of leaders at various levels. It is necessary to map out plans for rational use of funds, as well as effective measures for inspection and supervision, so that every penny can be spent where it is most needed, and that the best social benefits in providing relief can be achieved. However, departments concerned in Huoqiu County considered it would be enough just to distribute funds to lower levels. They failed to set up rules and regulations to ensure rational distribution and use of funds and go deep into villages and towns to inspect and supervise use of those funds. As a result, a handful of cadres willfully squandered and embezzled public funds for private enjoyment.

Since the beginning of this year, natural disasters have stricken quite a few localities in varying degrees. In order to help disaster victims overcome damage, the state has issued special relief funds or materials in accordance with conditions. Recently, the State Council again decided to issue 1 billion yuan in loans, with the interest borne by the state, to impoverished areas to help develop their economy and solve the problem of finding enough food and clothing. It should be pointed out that the money, which is squeezed by the state from a tight budget, reflects the kind concern, care, and support from the party and the government, as well as the people of the whole country, to the people in the disaster-stricken and impoverished areas. Government in all localities and at all levels should carefully distribute, use, and manage such relief funds and materials. Currently, it is necessary to review and check the use of these special funds and materials earmarked to provide relief and assist the poor. As far as those cadres and units who have knowingly violated the law and discipline in embezzling relief funds, there is only one way to deal with them; that is, to sternly investigate and punish each one of them and let none escape punishment. [passage omitted]

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FUJIAN CPC SECRETARY ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK150521 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1335 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Report: "Fujian Provincial CPC Secretary Chen Guangyi Stresses the Need To Serve Enterprises of 'Three Types of Capital' Well in the Southern Part of the Province"]

[Text] Xiamen, 12 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — At a forum on "Opening Up and Reform in Southern Fujian," Fujian Provincial CPC Secretary Chen Guangyi recently stressed: We should not be afraid of foreign businessmen making a profit. We should regard enterprises of the "three types of capital" as our own enterprises, treat them equally, without discrimination, and serve them well.

According to statistics, at present Xiamen, Zhangzhou and Quanzhou have approved 438 enterprises of Sino-foreign venture, Sino-foreign cooperation, and foreign capital, with a total investment of 3.8 billion yuan or so. Last year, gross production output value of enterprises of the "three types of capital" was more than \$400 million, accounting for 10 percent of the gross industrial production output value of southern Fujian. Gross industrial production output value of enterprises of the "three types of capital" in Xiamen accounted for 20 percent of the gross industrial production output value of the city. The development of enterprises of the "three types of capital" has provided this region, which is called the "golden triangle," with advanced technology, promoted its technical progress in various trades and services, and updated its products.

As revealed by the forum, the Fujian provincial government has decided to establish organs in various localities, which are responsible for coordinating and administering enterprises of the "three types of capital," and set up in Xiamen, Zhangzhou, and Quanzhou goods land materials service companies, and consultative service companies in order to help them solve the problem of raw and processed materials supply. Fuzhou and Xiamen will establish clubs to provide places of recreational activities for employees of the foreign side in enterprises of the "three types of capital." With regard to the problem of "charges" for enterprises of the "three types of capital," the departments concerned in Fujian will check up and readjust them very soon. Those irrational charges should be abolished.

FUJIAN'S CHEN GUANGYI OPENS POWER PLANT PROJECT

OW161147 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 86 p 1

[Dispatch by reporters Lu Xiuqin, Zhen Xinggao, and Zhang Lixing]

[Excerpts] A ceremony to mark the beginning of a key state construction project and the first big modern thermal power plant to be built in one of our provincial ports — Fuzhou Thermal Power Plant — was held yesterday at its worksite in Chouqi Village, Changle County, located at the mouth of the Min Jiang. Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Defang, general manager of Huaneng [tr78 t174] International Electric Power Development Corporation, cut the ribbon and laid the foundation stone for the project. [passage omitted]

With a joint investment by the Huaneng International Electric Power Development Corporation and our province, the Fuzhou Thermal Power Plant project is one of the key state construction projects in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The projected capacity of the plant is 1.4 million kw.

Two 350,000-kw generator units will be installed during the first stage of construction. All generator units will be imported from Japan, which will also be responsible for their design. After first-stage work, with a generating capacity of 700,00 kw, equivalent to half the province's present thermal power capacity, has been completed and put into operation, the plant will supply 3.5 billion kwh of electric power annually.

Vice Governor You Dexin addressed the ceremony. He said: The provincial party committee and government are firmly resolved to build the Fuzhou Thermal Power Plant and are determined to leave no stone unturned to fulfill the project's requirements qualitatively and quantitatively, and draw up a reasonable work schedule to ensure that the Fuzhou Thermal Power Plant is completed and put into operation in 30 months, or even 27 months, by stepping up efforts spent on this project. [passage omitted]

HAN PEIXIN AT JIANGSU RURAL WORK MEETING

OW160621 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A provincial rural work meeting called by the provincial party committee and provincial government ended in Nanjing on 12 September after 7 days in session. The meeting formulated the basic guiding principle for Jiangsu's rural economic work at present for some time to come; it calls for deepening reform, raising vigor, increasing investment, and consolidating strength for future development. The meeting noted that along with unfolding of the first- and second-stage of rural reform remarkable achievements have been made in developing the commodity economy and building socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas.

The meeting pointed out: In order to further promote healthy economic and social development, it is necessary to successfully carry out party rectification and intensify the building of spiritual civilization in the countryside. Party rectification should be focused on enhancing the ideological consciousness of the large numbers of rural party members, correcting unhealthy tendencies among a handful of party member cadres, and strengthening the organization of rural party branches, thereby facilitating and ensuring smooth progress in rural reform and economic development. [passage omitted]

Attending the meeting were officials in charge of rural work of all cities and prefectures as well as responsible persons from relevant departments. Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Gu Xiulian, governor, made important speeches at the closing meeting. Deputy secretary of the provincial party committee Sun Han and Vice Governors Chen Huanyou and Ling Qihong were present at the meeting.

JIANGSU LEADER ON DEMOBILIZED MILITARY CADRES

OW161042 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The first provincial meeting to commend advanced units and individuals for helping demobilized Army cadres settle in various localities ended today. At today's meeting, the provincial government and the provincial Military District cited 34 advanced units and 186 advanced individuals. These advanced units made appropriate arrangements for the demobilized military cadres, earnestly trained them assigned them to various posts and supported the reform in the army with actual deeds. Some of the advanced individuals were pioneers who worked hard and scored outstanding achievements.

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Others were men of action who were good at implementing reform and administering management. Still others were leaders who helped peasants out of poverty and become well-to-do. There were also judicial cadres and tax collectors who impartially performed their official duties.

Governor Gu Xiulian delivered a speech at the meeting. She called on the demobilized Army cadres to learn new skills and broaden their knowledge after settling down in various localities so as to become experts in other fields as soon as possible. She also urged them to wholeheartedly serve the people and become pacesetters in rectifying the party style.

At the same time Gu Xiulian called on the party committees and governments at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the work of helping demobilized military cadres settle down and make the transition as smooth as possible. In dealing with those demobilized Army cadre who won merit in the Army but experienced difficulties in locating jobs, it is necessary to give them preferential treatment and try to help them relocate, she pointed out. Efforts must also be made to help demobilized Army cadres with special skills find jobs where their skills can be put to good use. Various departments should also do a good job in training the demobilized Army cadres for various jobs.

Yue Dewang, political commissar of the provincial Military District, also spoke at the meeting. Attending the meeting were other leading comrades in the province Han Peixin, Chen Haunyou, Ling Gihong, Gu Hao, Wang Pingshi, Lou Yunlai and (Xu Yunbo).

SHANGHAI TV TO BEGIN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSCAST

OW161048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Shanghai, September 16 (XINHUA) — Shanghai's television station will begin broadcasting a news program in English on September 20, the first ever of its kinds in China, an official of the station said today. The new service will broadcast 10 to 15 minutes of international and local news in English everyday.

"It is to meet the need of foreign tourists and foreign residents living in the city. It will also give Chinese people a chance to practice their English," the official said.

Shanghai People's Radio Station has added a daily English local news and weather forecast program beginning yesterday.

Both the television and radio broadcasts will be available in Shanghai only.

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO AT SANITATION CONFERENCE

HK151037 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The provincial conference on urban environmental sanitation work concluded in Guangzhou this morning. The conference called on all people of the urban areas throughout the province to immediately go into action, quickly change the backward outlook of the environmental sanitation of our province, and greet the National Day and sixth national sports meet to be held in our province with a new style of tidy, clean, fine, and civilized environment.

Provincial party committee Secretary Lin Ruo attended the conference and spoke. He pointed out: Over the past few years, the urban environmental sanitation work of our province has progressed slowly. The main problem is that party committees and governments at all levels have not attached sufficient importance to it. Comrade Lin Ruo stressed: Whether the urban environmental sanitation work is good or bad has a direct bearing on the health of the masses and on the development of all causes and reflects the mental attitude of a place and a country. It is now time we should vigorously grasp this work.

At the conference, Vice Governor Wang Pingshan made specific arrangements for how to improve our province's backward outlook of urban environmental sanitation as soon as possible. From now until June next year, the whole province must whip up several upsurges in a mammoth and down-to-earth mass sanitation drive with the stress laid on the seats of the prefectures and cities; 13 cities, including Sanya, Dongguan, Chaozhou, and Zhongshan; and the counties and towns where the national sports meet will take place. A large-scale rat elimination drive should be first launched from 15 September to 15 October.

GUANGZHOU DETAINS MAN FOR 'IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS'

HK160414 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[By To Chi-hak]

[Text] A Hong Kong man has been detained by security authorities in Guangzhou since last month because of "ideological problems."

His Taiwanese wife yesterday received a call from someone claiming to be from the Guangzhou Public Security Bureau. The caller asked her to bring \$5,000 to her husband. She was also told that her husband has "ideological problems."

Mr Yeung Yung-hong, 57, who was educated in Taiwan, went to Guangzhou last month for a two-day visit. He called his family two days later, claiming he could not return because he had run into some problems. That was the last time his family heard from him.

His wife, Kuo Wei-tze, 42, made an attempt to get help from the Immigration Department, but was told that Hong Kong Chinese are regarded as Chinese nationals while in China. She was told that any enquiry or demand from the Department would be interpreted as interfering in internal affairs. She also sent a letter to XINHUA's office in Hong Kong, and the matter was referred to the authorities concerned.

Mrs Yeung told THE STANDARD that the man who called her said the money was for her husband, but did not elaborate. She does not know whether or not to go to Guangzhou.

Mr Yeung went to Guangzhou to meet his brother, who came from Shandong Province to collect information for his book on the history of a county in the province. He stayed at the Guangdong Hotel and checked out on August 26.

Mr Yeung graduated from the University of Taiwan, majoring in literature. He returned to Hong Kong about 30 years ago.

HENAN GOVERNOR, SECRETARY HELP FIGHT DROUGHT

OW170516 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- More than 10 million people in Henan Province have banded together to recoup losses in a recent drought.

The fall grain crops in China's central Henan Province, a major agricultural area, have been hit by a severe drought, the Overseas Edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

Facing the emergency, over 40,000 government employees including provincial Governor He Zhukang and party Secretary Yang Xizhong have gone to the fields to help farmers fight the effects of the drought, the paper said.

Of the 128 counties in the province, 108 have been devastated by the drought with rainfall 40 to 70 percent less than normal, the paper said.

The drought has affected about 15 million hectares of fall crops, the paper said, adding that also some rivers, reservoirs and ponds have gone dry, creating shortages of drinking water.

In addition to central government allocations of funds and materials, farmers have independently raised more than 180 million yuan (49 million U.S. dollars) for the campaign, the paper said.

The provincial government has provided 30 million yuan (8.1 million U.S. dollars), 170,000 tons of diesel fuel and an additional half million kilowatts of electricity to the drought areas.

"These efforts have greatly reduced the losses from the drought," the paper said. But it also added the people in the most seriously hit areas have a lot more work to do.

LIAONING SECRETARY ON PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SK120450 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

["Excerpts" of speech by Quan Shuren, secretary of Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, at a rally of cadres of provincial organs on 26 August: "Change Work Styles, and Accelerate Development of Eastern, Western and Northern Liaoning"]

[Text] Comrades:

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Comrade Bai Lichen gave a report entitled "Mobilize the Forces Throughout the Province To Accelerate the Economic Development and Construction of Eastern, Western and Northern Liaoning." Now I will give some opinions on how provincial organs should begin to change their way of thinking in order to support the development of the eastern, western and northern Liaoning.

Developing these three areas is an important strategic measure for our province to accomplish the four modernizations. By helping to strengthen Liaoning's agricultural development and promote its industry, it can rationalize Liaoning's economic structure and geographic distribution and provide favorable conditions for its future take-off. If not developed, these three areas will not create favorable conditions for the economic take-off of the province and, moreover, will become a factor restricting economic development, and it will be impossible for Liaoning to achieve an economic take-off in 10 years. Therefore, from now on, we should mobilize the forces throughout the province to support the development and construction of these three areas. In developing these areas, we should, first of all, rely on the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses of cadres and people of these areas, the inherent factors. However, we also need the support of the whole province. What do these areas need? They are in need of policies, trained personnel, science and technology, certain amounts of materials and funds, and service. You comrades have watched the videotapes on the poor situation of these areas, and some comrades have joined on-the-spot investigations. They are rather disturbed by the situation in these areas. It has been more than three decades since liberation, but people there still do not have sufficient food and clothes, or a house to shelter them from winds and rain. Their children have no school to attend, or hospital to receive medical treatment. We have the responsibility of helping them, and assisting them in changing their outlook. The provincial organs should take the lead in providing them with the policies, trained personnel, science and technology, necessary materials, funds and services they need. This is their unshirkable responsibility.

Provincial organs should play an exemplary role in accelerating the development of eastern, western and northern Liaoning. Through the support of the development and construction of these areas, they should facilitate the reform of their work, examine their way of thinking, and test their cadres. Supporting these areas is not an empty slogan. Instead, it should find expression in our deeds. This calls on the provincial organs to achieve a new change in their way of thinking and working. This means that they should change their ideas and work styles, reform their systems, improve their work efficiency, and upgrade their service. This is an issue that provincial organs should resolve urgently.

To change ideas and enhance the sense of reform mean that we should change and renew our traditional ideas. There are two ideas that the provincial organs should change.
[paragraph continues]

First, they should change their outdated ideas of monopolized purchase and guaranteed marketing, and unified revenue and expenditure relating to the past product economy into ideas of a planned commodity economy, expanding guidance planning and market regulation, applying economic levers, and exercising macroeconomic control.

Second, leading organs should change their administrative means used to "control" grass-roots units into service. Most enterprises under provincial organs have been given decision-making powers, and there are few departments that have a direct control over enterprises. In addition, many regulations on simplifying government administration and delegating power to lower levels have been formulated. However, this does not mean that we have completely changed our ideas and concepts. One of the manifestations in which ideas are not thoroughly changed in conducting reforms is that many departments are still unable to rid themselves of the practice of sharing surplus money or articles and to deal with the problem of asking for funds and materials. Some departments have not only shared the surplus money or articles, but have also unreasonably interfered in setting up new structures as grass-roots levels and in employing or dismissing cadres. Some units have not delegated the power to enterprises which they deserve. The reason such a phenomenon is that these departments and units are afraid of their being unable to take charge of personnel, financial, and material management and to have a final say after the delegation of power. They have persistently held the power in their hands in order to subject these grass-roots level units to their "authority" and "management". Even after the streamlining of administration and delegating of power, structures of the organs are still overstaffed and some departments still are not satisfied with the size of their structure and the number of their staffers, and often apply for the expansion of structure and personnel. As a result, whenever we adopt more measures for streamlining the structures, we encounter the problem whereby the structures, number of personnel, administrative spending, and inefficient work are increasingly expanding. The other manifestations in which ideas are not thoroughly changed in conducting reforms is that our province has repeatedly experienced the problems of delegating or retrenching power over the past 2 years. The reason for the problem in which some units have delegated power and some have retrenched is that some units have delegated power without changing their ideas. As to the problems cropping up in conducting reforms, these units have adopted measures to retrench their power and changed their practices, returning to the old ways without taking the measures used in the transformation drive with regard to dealing with the problems. Such a phenomenon represents a criterion in testing the consciousness in response to the drive to conduct reforms. During the first quarter, of this year our province experienced an ideological sway in the drive to conduct reforms, which represents a profound lesson for the province. Our province suffered not only the problem of retrenching power, but also the problems of adopting a negative attitude toward some shortcomings and faults committed by some reformers without supporting them to straighten out their faults, satirizing their shortcomings and faults, and even confusing the drive to conduct reforms with malpractices, and regarding the practice of retrenching power as the work of improving malpractices. All of these practices give us much food for thought. We should think what kind of idea we have harbored in conducting reforms, whether we have been truly imbued with the intention and acts for conducting reforms; whether we have sincerely supported the drive to conduct reforms; and whether we have served grass-roots level units wholeheartedly or have adopted all ways and means to impose "restrictions" on the grass-roots units. As for these problems, it is imperative for us to hold a mass discussion. If we fail to deal with this problem, we will be unable to delegate power thoroughly and to truly issue policies to grass-roots level units. [paragraph continues]

If the power or policies that have been once delegated or issued to these grass-roots units are retrenched, these organs will be proved as being unable to serve grass-roots level units wholeheartedly, and the measure to accelerate the pace in developing the "three areas" will certainly be turned into empty talk.

In improving work style, efforts should be made to overcome bureaucracy and formalism and to foster the practices of delving deeply into reality to carry out investigation and study and to deal with problems in a down-to-earth manner. After viewing the videotapes about the situation in the poverty-stricken areas, we should examine whether our organs' cadres have been sent to these areas to carry out investigation and study and whether the departments have helped them deal with the practical problems in a down-to-earth manner. As a matter of fact, many problems among the grass-roots level units require us to deal with them. In developing and building the "three areas," there are lots of practical problems that require the provincial level organs to fix adequate policies and formulate measures. There are also a considerably large number of poor countries and townships that urgently need to eliminate poverty and become wealthy. The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government have decided to mobilize all forces throughout the province and to have the provincial level organs first improve their work style in order to go deep into grass-roots level units to render service to them in a down-to-earth manner. Various departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus, higher educational institutions, scientific research units, and medical and public health departments should offer their policies, measures, and methods for developing and building the "three areas." They should provide policies, talented personnel, science and technology, teachers, medical personnel, and medicines for the development of the "three areas." We should have a large number of middle-aged and young cadres who are in the prime of life and have ideals and ambitions go to the "three areas" to help local cadres and the masses carry out construction and development. In fulfilling this task, I would like to advise the middle-aged and young cadres that they are the backbone forces in conducting the party's cause and have shouldered the sincere trust given by the party and the people, and to inform them that some of them have taken up leading posts and some have been well trained and will occupy the leading posts. Under either situation mentioned above, these middle-aged and young cadres who intended to successfully perform their duties imposed by history should firmly remember the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, maintaining the party's fine tradition, and boldly going to grass-roots level units and the places where conditions are arduous to offer their intelligence and wisdom. At present, the two problems of these middle-aged and young cadres, which merit our attention, are as follows:

1. Some who have entered the leading bodies cannot be strict with themselves and cannot make use of their power to serve the masses. Instead, they have sought personal gain by taking advantage of power, pocketed the public funds as much as they can, been impatient to make job arrangements for their schoolmates and former colleagues by engaging in "public relationship" and setting up a "relationship network," and made efforts to deal with personal difficulties in housing, spending, and transportation. Some who have entered the leading bodies have been divorced from the reality and the masses and been unwilling to go to the grass-roots level units and the places whose conditions are arduous. All of these are very dangerous phenomena.

2. Those middle-aged and young cadres who have not entered leading bodies but have been enlisted into the third echelon often regard the enlistment as a ladder to promotion. They have thought, from morning to evening, of becoming a party secretary or a bureau chief and drawn up their own schedule of promotion. They have neither trained themselves in a down-to-earth manner nor industriously worked for the party. Instead they have openly asked for official posts on the grounds of their being members of the third echelon. Some have gone to grass-roots level units by harboring the idea of only enhancing their official status, without making preparations for sharing weal and woe with the local people and for doing things for the local people on a long-term basis, and by having an idea of acquiring political seniority. We must point out that the building of the third echelon is necessary and correct. However, comrades who have been enlisted into the third echelon and assigned to grass-roots units for practical training will be able to be promoted to higher posts, but can also be replaced by their competent colleagues. It is very possible for those who have been promoted to higher posts to be dismissed in case of improper performance of duty. By no means should we maintain the system of life-long tenure. All of these represent the manifestation in which the contingent of our party's cadres is full of vigor and success. Therefore, our middle-aged and young cadres must be sober enough, subordinate their personal interests unconditionally to the interests of the people, and enhance their capability to combat the corrosive influence of capitalism and feudalism. Our failure to guard against these influences will become very dangerous.

In conducting reform in systems, establishing a set of systems in line with the outdated managerial system has become one of the important obstacles to improving the organs' work style. Upon stressing the improvement of work style among the organs and having cadres delve into reality to deal with problems, some persons have said that they have no time to go or they cannot go because of the personnel shortage. The answer to the question of whether their excuses are acceptable is no. As a matter of fact, many leading personnel have spent much time and exerted energy for the work of dealing with "excess documents and meetings" and have been unable to rid themselves of the work. Our organs have long fostered the malpractice in which everything must be discussed at meetings where the concerned documents must be distributed. As a result, whenever we convene more meetings the size of the meetings get larger; more time is needed for the meetings, and participants of the meetings increase. At the each meeting, leaders are invited to make speeches. All lengthy documents certainly must be passed around for perusal and comment before they are issued. During the January-May period of this year, the provincial people's government alone spent more than 355,000 yuan on convening meetings, an 1.48-time increase over the figure of the corresponding 1985 period. A man presented an antithetical couplet to the provincial authorities to satirize the excess meetings, which reads: Though meetings have been held everyday and opinions have been raised by the participants at each meeting, there has not yet been one who has thoroughly implemented the resolutions adopted at the meetings. This has proved that documents and bulletins issued by the organs with regard to the meetings and resolutions have caused a disaster. Each unit can issue several bulletins while departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus, as well as section-level units are also entitled to issue documents or bulletins. Thus, bulletins and documents issued under the restrained situation are being delivered everywhere. They are not only large in number, but also long in content. Besides, each unit acts on its own and the documents' contents are full of disputes and attacks. All of these are the principle reasons why the departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus have excused their being unable to go to grass-roots level units by saying that they have no time and not enough personnel. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, in improving work style among the organs, it is imperative to begin with improving the systems of meetings and documents. First of all, we should improve the leading practice of solely depending on the convocation of meetings and the issuance of documents, and establish a system in which leading comrades go deep into grass-roots units to exercise face-to-face leadership and to conduct official work on the spot in order to deal with problems. All routine meetings held in line with the annual and quarterly schedules, at which general work arrangements are carried out, should be reduced or disbanded. Meetings that must be held should be streamlined, and the number of meeting participants must be strictly restricted. General provincial meetings should refrain from asking for the participation of personnel from the departments and units at or below the city level. Meetings that must ask for the participation of leading personnel from the units at the city level should be approved by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government. Meeting funds should be approved in line with the fixed-quota system, and any excess spending will never be reimbursed. Efforts should be made to vigorously streamline documents, and various departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus should immediately carry out an overall examination over their bulletins. Departments that must issue bulletins should publish only one kind and no section-level units are allowed to issue bulletins. Stress should be placed on issuing a bulletin of one subject only, and efforts should be made to refrain from publishing regular bulletins without practical contents. Each issue of bulletins should be 1,000 words or less. The delivery of bulletins should be carried out in line with the fixed destinations, and they should not be delivered everywhere. The number of documents concerning reports to higher levels and instructions to lower levels should be curtailed. Comprehensive documents should not be issued in principle. Documents concerning the general speeches and reports by leading cadres should not be formally issued. The number of documents concerning a single subject should also be curtailed and their contents should be streamlined. Documents to lower levels jointly issued by several departments should be drawn up by consultations sponsored by the drafting unit, and efforts should be made to refrain from passing it around for slow persual and comment. It is imperative for us to improve the measures for conducting inspection work. Hereafter, in conducting inspection work at lower levels, the principal leading comrades and working personnel of the provincial level organs should personally go deep into grass-roots level units. Efforts should be made to block the formal methods in which the inspection groups have been organized by the personnel assigned by the authorities in grass-roots units and the departments concerned and in which the self-inspection, mutual inspection, and inspections carried out from bottom to top or from top to bottom have been implemented. Leading cadres at or above the department, commission, office, and bureau levels should spend one third of their time each year on going deep into grass-roots level units to conduct their official work and to deal with problems. All units should conduct an earnest examination over their systems of work, meetings, and documents, formulate practical measures for conducting reforms, and assign full-time personnel in charge of the day-to-day work of supervising the implementation of the inspection program.

Improving work efficiency and upgrading the standard of service constitutes a fundamental purpose of conducting reforms among the organs. At present, the organs' low work efficiency is a prominent problem. In applying for approval, a capital construction project should be approved by more than 20 units at province and city levels and the document of the project must be sealed for approval 25 or 26 times. [paragraph continues]

The application for the technical renovation project funds should be passed through more than 30 departments. Some comrades at the grass-roots units said with a sigh: "The excess procedures in applying for approvals, so many units being in charge of approving the application, and difficulties cropping up in applying for approval have indeed made us cowards." Such a phenomenon is closely related to the overstuffed structure of organs and the great number of departments. The crucial reason for the low working efficiency in organs lies in having excessively elaborate divisions of labor and imposing no clear responsibility on departments. We must work out measures for conducting reforms in organ structures and establish a clear and strict responsibility system. All of those tasks constitute a problem that urgently needs to be dealt with.

In improving working efficiency in organs, it is imperative to heighten the sense of discipline. At present, liberalism committed by the organs in politics is very serious, the drive to conduct criticism and self-criticism has not been continuously carried out, and malpractices have been left untouched. Some cadres have not been good in mental attitude, not had in mind major state affairs, been preoccupied with their personal gains and losses, not stressed party spirit, principles, and disciplines, committed liberalism, indulged in seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power, concentrated on personal affairs everyday, and relaxed their efforts in work. In dealing with the emergency documents submitted by their subordinate units, they often put them aside for the time being because of their engaging in personal affairs. They often make a complaint, if they are urged to deal with the documents. Some have even played bridge and chess during official hours, gone sightseeing and window-shopping, and come to the office late and left early. Our organs have also suffered cases of murder of gangsters and serious economic crimes. Such a phenomenon really merits our attention and requires being dealt with earnestly.

Improving the standard of services in organs means improving the attitude adopted by the organs toward the services rendered to the grass-roots units. We must foster firm ideas of serving the grass-roots level units. Leading organs should actively help the grass-roots level units overcome their worries and difficulties and personally render services on the spot. This work represents a concrete criterion in testing the standard of service rendered by the organs. In improving the standard of service in organs, it is imperative to enforce the policy decisions in a democratic and scientific way. In accelerating the pace in developing and building the "three areas," there are lots of important questions that require policy decisions in order for us to deal with them. Therefore, we should ask various experts to appraise our projects and fully respect the opinions offered by the local cadres and people. Efforts should be made to bring into full play the role of the People's Congress, the CPPCC Committee, the democratic parties, the mass organizations, and various think-tank departments in offering ways and means to develop and build the "three areas". Leading bodies at all levels should gradually establish the normal order of enforcing the policy decisions in a democratic and scientific way in order to prevent serious faults cropping up in enforcing the policy decisions.

NINGXIA GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS

HK150747 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 86 p 1

["Ningxia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Lists Appointments to and Removals From Office"]

[Text] (The following appointments and removals were approved by the 19th meeting of the 5th regional People's Congress Standing Committee on 28 Aug 1986)

Appointing Dong Jialin head of the Department of Urban and Rural Construction of the regional people's government.

Appointing Zhang Naizheng concurrently chief of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the regional people's government.

Removing Li Peitong from office as head of the Department of Urban and Rural Construction of the regional people's government.

Removing Mian Weilin from office as chief of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the regional people's government.

Appointing Ma Zhenhua member of the Procuratorial Committee of the regional People's Procuratorate.

Appointing Wang Qichang member of the Procuratorial Committee of the regional People's Procuratorate.

Appointing Liang Cheng public procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate and member of the Procuratorial Committee of the regional People's Procuratorate.

Removing Qi Yingcai from office as member of the Procuratorial Committee of the regional People's Procuratorate and public procurator.

Removing Wan Enhui from office as public procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate.

SHAANXI AUTHORITIES ON STRICTER LAND MANAGEMENT

HK121310 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] In view of the continuing decline in the farmland area of our province, provincial authorities have demanded that all places strengthen land management.

During the past 30-odd years since the founding of our country, our province's farmland area has been reduced by 13.92 million mu, which is equal to the farmland area of 25 developing counties. The agricultural population's per capita farmland area in the province has dropped from 4 mu 9 fen to 2 mu 2 fen, a reduction of more than half.

In view of this, provincial authorities have demanded that all areas resolutely enforce the state land management law and strictly protect existing farmland.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the whole province must ensure that land for nonagricultural use should be less than 100,000 mu each year. The province, prefectures, and counties must carry out this instruction.

Provincial authorities have decided to control quotas for appropriating land for nonagricultural use. The quotas for appropriating land for nonagricultural use, which are given to all prefectures and counties each year, must not be exceeded. The unhealthy trends of indiscriminately occupying and using farmland must be resolutely curbed.

BAI JINIAN ON PROMOTING SHAANXI RURAL ECONOMY

HK160735 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Bai Jinian: "Go All Out To Raise the Productivity Level, Make the Rural Commodity Economy Prosperous"]

[Excerpts] We have achieved conspicuous success in our rural work in the past 7 or 8 years. The situation is excellent: The rural economy has really been invigorated, development has been remarkable, and the peasants' livelihood has been improved. This should be attributed in the main to the party's correct and brilliant policy and the splendid success of the reform. [passage omitted] By and large, rural areas have just taken the first step toward the transition from the natural economy to the commodity economy; while the transition from the traditional agriculture to modern agriculture has not been initiated yet. The realization of both transitions relies on the development of the productive forces in rural areas. Therefore the very historical mission placed before us is to vigorously enhance the productive forces in rural areas and boost the commodity economy. We must repeatedly clarify this idea so as to make our cadres at all levels, the vast number of party members, and all the comrades engaging in rural work understand clearly and profoundly that the enhancement of the productive forces in rural areas is one of our strategic tasks, a task of top priority, and the key to the solution of problems in rural areas as a whole. All the rural work, including our party's ideological and organizational work, as well as the cultural work for the masses and other tasks, must be done along with this central task of enhancing the productive forces in rural areas and developing commodity production, and must be geared to the needs of this central task.

How can we enhance the productive forces in rural areas and boost the commodity economy? In light of the actual situation in our province, I think we should focus our attention on the following five tasks:

I. Continue To Promote the Reform of the Rural Economy

At the moment, we should do three things. First, we must continue to do a good job of readjusting the production structure in light of the market demand. It is necessary to effect step by step the transition from the production structure of natural economy, with self-sufficient production as its purpose and agriculture as its sole line of production, to the commodity-type production structure with commodity production as its purpose, agriculture as its basis, and town and township enterprises as its mainstay. [passage omitted] Second, it is necessary to step up our efforts to establish and perfect all service systems, and thus expedite the development of cooperative economy. We must not only restore and improve all the existing service organizations, agencies, and facilities, but must also develop new ones. [passage omitted] [paragraph continues]

Third, it is necessary to further promote the reform of the circulation system in rural areas, perfect the contract ordering system, step up the reform of the supply and marketing cooperative structure, and develop a circulation system which makes use of various forms of circulation and a wide range of channels, and has an enormous circulation volume. It is necessary to take real action to solve the problem of inconvenience in purchase and sale of goods in rural areas, and create a good environment and conditions for vigorous development of commodity production.

Next year, we will set to initiating pilot projects for the reform of the financial system in rural areas and for the process of turning town and township enterprises into joint-stock companies. In this connection, we must carry out investigations and studies and make preparations. I believe that the in-depth development of the reform is bound to give fuller play to the initiative of the broad masses of peasants and thus will promote the development of production.

II. Vigorously Improve the Basic Conditions for Production in Rural Areas

Thanks to the arduous efforts by the people throughout the province over the past several decades, a large number of water conservation facilities have been built, some 10 million mu of farmland have been reclaimed, scientific and technological research projects in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries have been made and their results have been popularized. As a consequence, the basic conditions for production in rural areas as a whole have been substantially improved, the output of grain and other crops has been raised steadily, and many other lines of production have begun to boom.

In the future, we still have to depend on the improvement of basic conditions for agricultural production in order to further raise the output of crops and enhance the productive forces of rural areas as a whole. [passage omitted]

III. Vigorously Develop Township and Town Enterprises

This is the very key to reforming the rural economic structure, enhancing the integration of town and country, narrowing the gap between town and country and between industry and agriculture, enhancing the productive forces of rural areas, and boosting the commodity economy in rural areas. We must persistently pay attention to this key link. Township and town enterprises emerged in the province rather late. It is in the last 2 years that they began to develop remarkably, with their output value growing at the rate of 40-50 percent a year. Anyway, the province's township and town enterprises are lagging behind their counterparts in eastern China in terms of both their scale and their equipment, and the province's gross output value is even lower than some advanced cities and counties in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces. In brief, the overall development level is too low and the province needs to make great efforts in order to catch up with others. [passage omitted] It must be noted that township and town enterprises are being faced with particularly sharp competition in the market. On the one hand, the drastically expanded consumption resulting from extensive production practiced in the past 2 years has now been saturated, while some inferior cheap industrial products produced by town and township enterprises are turning out to be drags on the market in some developed areas. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, in the wake of further streamlining of administration and delegation of power to the lower levels, large- and medium-sized enterprises have begun to be invigorated. They have emerged as a fatal threat to township and town enterprises since all enterprises are now competing on an equal footing. Township- and town-run industry is losing some of its favorable conditions, such as cheap labor, preferential tax rate, and the attraction of agricultural and sideline products; while its weaknesses regarding capital, enterprise management, technology, and qualified staffers are being more and more distinctly exposed. How then should we deal with this situation? In my opinion, our way out lies in the establishment of extensive ties with large-scale industry in cities by which our township and town enterprises will be able to ingeniously turn this invincible rival into our helmsman in the sea of the commodity economy. [passage omitted]

In my opinion, in order to develop the local economy, especially in poverty-stricken mountainous areas, we should devote our efforts to helping the masses get rich first and continue to implement the policy of economic recovery. Only when the masses have become rich can the state and the locality have more financial revenue. We should never kill the goose that lays the golden egg, being eager for quick success and instant benefit. We should not have an eye to the masses' money as soon as they begin to get rich. While giving consideration to the financial revenue of the state and the locality in handling relations between the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual, we must give still more consideration to the masses' interests. All businesses that are suitable for operation by individuals or by collectives should be open to the masses, and no state organs should scramble for profit with the people. It is necessary to vigorously promote the cooperative and individual economy. Our leading organs and leading cadres at all levels and various trades should support township and town enterprises, extending great assistance in terms of materials, equipment, capital, technology, and technical personnel, and helping them develop along the right track.

IV. Make Efforts To Enhance the Management Level

At present, our rural economic activities as a whole, including grain production as well as the diversified economy and the operation of township and town enterprises, still retain the form of small-scale peasant and natural economy, and have not yet benefited from modern business management at all. Most peasant households, including specialized households, do not keep accounts and calculate the cost of production. They know nothing about the relations between input and output and pay no attention to economic results. Most township and town enterprises are operated inefficiently and their economic results are poor. The low management level, as an expression of our backward rural culture and underdeveloped commodity economy, is an obstacle to the development of the commodity economy. If it was true that we had no extra resources to improve management in the past few years because we had focused our attention on the readjustment of the production relations, then it would be high time that we concentrate our resources on this task. From now on, all departments at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels must begin investigations and studies, and take real action to tackle the problem in light of their own conditions. [passage omitted]

V. Speed Up the Technological Transformation of Agriculture, Actively Enhance the Scientific and Technological Standard of Rural Areas as a Whole.

Agriculture needs modernization, and the whole rural economy needs modernization. [paragraph continues]

What is modernization? For one thing, modernization means the introduction of modern management; for another, it means the use of modern machinery, equipment, and technology in agriculture. It must be pointed out that the technological items that we often talk about are only relatively advanced ones that are applicable to our province or our country. These technological items lag at least one generation behind the world's advanced level. We are not likely to achieve real modernization within a short time. Therefore, this is what we can do based on the resources available for us for the moment. But we must be confident of gradually achieving real modernization. To invigorate the rural economy through scientific and technological progress, this must be made our firm guiding ideology and orientation in our work. [passage omitted]

XIAN PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES WORK ARRANGEMENTS

HK120415 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to XIAN WANBAO, the Xian City CPC Committee has held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to study the important speeches of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, convey the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, discuss the question of straightening out party style, and make arrangements for work in the next four months.

Through study, the participants deepened their understanding of the importance and urgency of straightening out party style and put forward specific views on further promoting this work. City party committee Secretary Dong Jichang delivered a speech at the conclusion of the meeting entitled "Step Up Theoretical Studies and Work in a Creative Way."

XINJIANG SCORES VICTORY AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK111520 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Our region has scored an initial victory in cracking down on serious economic crime. By the end of June this year, Xinjiang had placed some 6,300 economic criminal cases of various kinds on file for investigation and prosecution, had wound up 5,348 cases and the rate of winding up cases reached 84 percent. Of these, 350 were large and serious cases, 220 cases were wound up, and the rate of winding up cases reached 62 percent. Illicit money, including property unlawfully come by, with a value of 13.42 million yuan was discovered.

Our region began cracking down on serious economic crime in January 1982. Over the past 4 years or so, party committees at all levels have strengthened leadership over this work and promptly studied and made arrangements. In coordination with them, discipline Inspection Departments at all levels, public Security Departments, procuratorates, courts, and industrial and commercial administrative departments have fought together and speeded up the handling of cases. [passage omitted]

To sum up our region's efforts to crack down on serious economic crime over the past 4 years or so, to exchange experiences, and to study and arrange our future tasks, a regional conference on combatting economic crime opened in Urumqi today. At the conference, regional party committee Deputy Secretary Zhang Sixue made a report: "Wage a Penetrating and Protracted Struggle Against Serious Economic Crime."

XINJIANG RADIO ON LABOR CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK121212 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Implementation of the Labor Contract System Is an Important Reform of the Labor System"]

[Excerpts] To meet the needs of reform of the economic structure of our country and of the development of the planned commodity economy, the CPC Central Committee and State Council have made an important policy decision and issued four relevant regulations. The key point of this reform is to completely implement the labor contract system among the newly-recruited workers in state-run enterprises; to abolish the method of replacing retiring workers with their children and of recruiting children of staff members and workers as workers in the same enterprises; and to recruit workers from the public. This is now an important reform of the labor system of our country. [passage omitted]

Since 1982, with a view of properly reforming the system of employing workers and in accordance with the arrangements by the central authorities, our region has implemented the labor contract system on a trial basis and has recruited some 45,000 contract workers. After 4 years of experimentation, this new system of employing workers has shown its initial vitality and superiority. Practice has proved that with the implementation of the labor contract system, enterprises have had the decision-making power to employ workers and in accordance with needs of production and work. They have been able to select good laborers while the laborers have had the right to select an occupation and, in accordance with their special skills and wishes, have been able to select suitable work. This is beneficial to the rational flow of the labor force. We can ensure that we can make the best possible use of men and everyone can carry out their duties to the best of their ability. It is advantageous to arousing the laborers' enthusiasm for production and work and improving the quality of the ranks of staff members and workers. [passage omitted]

All prefectures and departments must really strengthen leadership, seriously do a good job in publicity and explanation, and help the staff members and workers to correctly understand the aim and significance of reform, so that they can conscientiously plunge in to reform. We must guarantee the healthy and smooth progress of reform.

XIZANG APPOINTS LEADERSHIP GROUP MEMBERS

HK101526 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] After 6 months of hard and meticulous work, our region has scored initial achievements in its structural reform. All newly-organized prefectural and city leadership groups have been set up, and new and old leadership groups have begun hand-over work. This is a gratifying step which our region has taken in the reform of the political structure.

On 9 September, the regional party committee held a meeting which was attended by the new and old leadership groups of all prefectures and cities and by cadres at and above the prefectural level of all regional departments, commissions, and bureaus. This meeting officially announced the appointments of the new leadership groups of all prefectural and city party committees and prefectural commissioner's offices.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional party committee. On behalf of the regional party committee and people's government, Comrade Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, and Comrade Doje Cering, chairman of the regional people's government, in turn announced the appointments of the new leadership groups of all prefectural and city party committees and prefectural commissioner's offices.

After study, the regional party committee Standing Committee made the following decisions:

Comrade (Qu Jia) is appointed secretary of the Lhasa City CPC Committee; comrades (Luo Ga), (Gao Shizhen), and (Wu Jianming) deputy secretaries.

Comrade (Bai Zhao) is appointed secretary of the Xigaze Prefectural CPC Committee; Comrades (Jia Bao), (Dang Zhu), and (Eba Shicheng) deputy secretaries.

Comrade (Bu Qiong) is appointed secretary of the Shannan Prefectural CPC Committee; Comrades (Fu Yuping), (Luosang Dunzhu), and (Zhaxi) deputy secretaries.

Comrade (Xiaba Dadeng) is appointed secretary of the Qamdo Prefectural CPC Committee; Comrades (Luosang Langjie), (Li Xiaowei), and (Gesang Jianchun) deputy secretaries.

Comrade (Li Guangwen) is appointed secretary of the Nagqu Prefectural CPC Committee; Comrade (Tudeng Caiwang), (Atou), and (Wang Bangyou) deputy secretaries.

Comrade (Zhongju Ciren) is appointed deputy secretary of the Nyingchi Prefectural CPC Committee, in charge of the prefectural party committee; Comrades (Tang Zhonglin), (Suolang Danzeng), (Jiangjin), and (Zhang Lichong) deputy secretaries.

Comrade Puqung is appointed secretary of the Ngari Prefectural CPC Committee; Comrades (Laba Ciren) and (Cha Erqing) deputy secretaries.

In accordance with the suggestion by the regional party committee, the 44th executive meeting of the regional people's government after study made the following decisions:

Comrade (Jia Bao) is appointed Xigaze prefectural commissioner; (Zhang Xiangpei), (Qiao Yuanzhong), (Dexia Dunzhu Duoji), and (Suolang Ciren) deputy commissioners.

Comrade (Luosang Dunzhu) is appointed Shannan prefectural commissioner; Comrades (Yu Xueling), (Gesang Dunzhu), (Cideng Pingcuo), and (Pingcuo Wangzha) deputy commissioners.

Comrade (Luosang Langjie) is appointed Qamdo prefectural commissioner; Comrade (Tang Guozhen), (Wangdui), (Cai Xuanling) and (Sun Yingjie) deputy commissioners.

Comrade (Tudeng Caiwang) is appointed Nagqu prefectural commissioner; Comrades (Changlin Pubudengduo), (Ciren Duoji), and (Yang Xiaodu) deputy commissioners.

Comrade (Laba Ciren) is appointed Ngari prefectural commissioner; Comrades (Yangzhou Ciren), (Bacilai), (Luosang Tumei), and (Chen Zeshui) deputy commissioners.

Comrade (Suolang Danzeng) is appointed Nyingchi prefectural commissioner; Comrades (Xue Renqing), (Pingcuo), (Mao Wenxue), (Baiwen Jiacao), and (Demubaima Ciwang) deputy commissioners.

All prefectural and city leadership groups have been readjusted this time in accordance with the requirements for reform of our region's political structure; in light of Xizang realities; in compliance with the policy of four transformations of cadres and with the principle of regarding minority-nationality young cadres as the main body; and not divorcing the Han nationality from the minority nationalities.

To build a working group and a crack group, since the beginning of this year, departments concerned in the region have investigated in a penetrating and meticulous way the leadership groups of all units at and above prefectural level using a variety of forms, such as individual talks, small-scale forums, and public opinion polls. Attendance at the small-scale forums reached some 500 people. Some 3,000 people took part in the public opinion poll. At the same time, they called on the cadres to recommend people of ability, including themselves. Some 600 candidates for the leadership groups have been recommended. A large number of outstanding, qualified personnel have been discovered. On this basis, some 100 cadres have also been investigated. This large-scale penetrating and meticulous examination of cadres was the first in the history of our region.

These newly-organized leadership groups have five marked characteristics:

1. The number of minority-nationality components has increased. The number of the minority-nationality components in the new groups has increased from 58 percent in the past, to 63 percent. The No 1 men in all prefectural and city party committees and prefectural commissioner's offices are comrades of Tibetan nationality.
2. The cultural standard has markedly improved. Members of the new groups who have university or secondary vocational school cultural standards amount to 70 percent, an increase of 40 percent over the past. The 1990 target has been attained 4 years ahead of schedule.
3. Young cadres have been boldly promoted and employed. The average age of the new groups has been reduced by 6.2 years. Cadres who are 30-odd to 45 years old account for 70 percent. The number of young cadres who have been promoted from county governor or vice governor to prefectural level has reached 55.5 percent.
4. The number of the members of the leadership groups has been reduced by 26 percent. The principle of streamlining has been followed.
5. Attention has been paid to cadres exchanges. The number of cadres transferred from regional subordinate organs to prefectures is 17, and the number of cadres exchanged between prefectures and cities 8. At the same time, attention has also been paid to the promotion and appointment of female cadres.

At the meeting, Chairman Doje Cering made arrangements for our economic work.

PRC WILLING TO SEE TAIWAN IN NEXT ASIAN GAMES

HK170722 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 17 (AFP) -- Taiwan's exclusion from the Asian Games could come to an end in Beijing in 1990, Chinese officials said. The People's Republic of China, ironically behind the ban on their nationalist fellow Chinese, are prepared to back Taiwan's return for the next Asiad, the officials said.

Taiwan, a founding member of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), have been excluded from the games since China emerged from sporting isolation to participate in the Teheran Asiad in 1974.

The issue will be discussed at the OCA General Assembly which will be staged here during the current Asian Games and China is prepared to give their blessing to Taiwan's re-admission. "We are willing to see our brothers from Taiwan compete in the next Asian Games and other international events," said He Zhenliang, an executive member of China's National Olympic Committee. The only obstacle to re-admission is the adoption of the designation Chinese-Taipei, instead of Taiwan, in accordance with an International Olympic committee (IOC) resolution adopted in 1979.

"There will be no problems in their return to the international sports community if they comply with the IOC resolution," said Mr He, adding that Taiwan had been invited to take part in the Asian Table Tennis Championships in Shenzhen, China, in October.

Meanwhile volunteers working at the Asian Games village have been tactfully instructed to refer to the People's Republic as China, and not Communist China, as the country is traditionally known here, after a request from Ji Mingtao, assistant chief of the Chinese delegation.

TARIFFS ON 1,800 IMPORT CATEGORIES TO BE CUT

OW160347 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 15 (CNA) -- The Finance Ministry has preliminarily decided to cut the import tariff rates on more than 1,800 categories of foreign products by the end of 1986, the largest number of tariff cuts in the nation's history, a spokesman for the ministry said Monday. He said according to the ministry's estimates, the expected customs revenue losses as a result of the tariff cuts will also be the highest ever.

The Finance Ministry, together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs [MOEA], the Council of Agriculture and other government agencies, had a detailed discussion on the categories of foreign products that will be covered by the tariff cuts and the cut ranges Sept. 4-9. The agencies involved have almost reached consensus on the tariff cut ranges except on such categories as video tape recorders [VTRs], the spokesman said, adding that his ministry insists that a five percent tariff cut for VTRs is tolerable but MOEA is suggesting a 20-percent cut.

SOUTH AFRICA ASSURED OF CONTINUED SUPPORT

OW150639 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Visiting South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha has obtained assurances that the Republic of China will ignore calls for economic sanctions to pressure the Pretoria government to end apartheid, according to informed sources.

The assurances came from President Chiang Ching-kuo and other high-ranking officials here after Minister Botha declared his country's determination to solve its racial problems as soon as possible and in a peaceful way, the sources said.

Botha repeatedly told the government officials he has met, "Please trust us," the sources said.

The sources said the ROC believes South Africa should be given more time to solve its problem. "Economic or any other kind of sanctions would only encourage more unrest and make it more difficult for the South African government," the sources added.

Botha, who arrived Sunday, met President Chiang Monday and also had talks with Vice President Li Teng-hui, Premier Yu Kuo-hua and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung Monday and Tuesday.

He met other economic officials at a dinner given by the premier Tuesday. Botha leaves for Hong Kong today, en route home.

WEN WEI PO NOTES CHIANG CHING-KUO KMT SPEECH

HK150831 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Trend of Reunification and Democracy Is Irresistible — On Chiang Ching-kuo's Remarks at the KMT Central Committee Standing Committee Meeting"]

[Text] In his speech delivered at a recent meeting of the KMT Central Committee Standing Committee, Chiang Ching-kuo played the same old tune again, reiterating the so-called necessity of "unity and self-strengthening" and that of "striving for victory by defeating the enemy." This old tune, however, implies that the situation is unfavorable to the KMT authorities. In face of Beijing's call for "reunification," the KMT is getting more and more "perplexed" and has begun to "split up." Under such circumstances, Chiang Ching-kuo's serious warning is very possibly a signal of strong actions.

Two political and ideological trends are now emerging and developing in Taiwan, the first being the appeal for "reunification" and "establishment of transport, trade, and postal relations" between Taiwan and the mainland; and the second being the demand for democracy. It appears that these two political trends are going to merge, which the KMT authorities regard as the worst possible development.

The appeal for "reunification" and "establishment of transport, trade, and postal relations," as a spontaneous movement at the non-governmental level actuated by the people's common will and their patriotic consciousness in the very beginning, has now turned out to be a clear-cut political idea.

During the negotiations on the "China Airlines incident" in May, non-KMT personages in Taiwan suggested that a group be sent to Beijing to make representations. In June, the "Capital" Branch of the Tangwai [non-KMT] Research Association of Public Policies put forth a "time table for enhancement of democracy" which suggests that Taiwan start negotiations with Beijing on the reunification issue in 1991. Recently, some Taiwanese abroad proposed that Taiwan's non-KMT representatives contact Beijing representatives in Hong Kong to make arrangements for reunion between members of broken families residing separately in Taiwan and the mainland. CHUNG HUA magazine, an influential political journal published in Taiwan, even carried a series of editorials, criticizing the Taiwan authorities' policy of "three no's," referring to it as one which may lead to the "emergence of an independence Taiwan." This political trend is making a powerful impact on the Taiwan authorities' decision-making.

At the same time, non-KMT factions are campaigning for the establishment of a new political party. The "Capital" Branch of the Tangwai Research Association of Public Policies has declared that a party is to be founded by 1987, while some Taiwanese residing in the United States are setting up a committee for the founding of Taiwan Democratic Party. So the two groups echo each other on and off the island. In the past few months, the Research Association of Public Policies repeatedly held "briefings to step up the party founding process" which over ten thousand people attended. Leaders of the association announced that they would vigorously promote the democratic movement in Taiwan "without hesitation" as they thought they were "duty-bound to get involved."

The objective situation is rather pressing. In fact the problem can be solved very easily if the authorities act according to the public opinion and go with the historical tide. It is a pity that the Taiwan authorities have been flip-flopping. As far as the issue of reunification is concerned, inwardly they have tolerated the "transport, trade, and postal relations" between Taiwan and the mainland but publicly they have reiterated the policy of "three no's" and depreciated Beijing's proposal on peaceful negotiations, labelling it as an "old trick to capitalizing on the united front." As for the issue on democracy, while showing an intention to lift the "martial law," they have condemned the Taiwan Tangwai Research Association of Public Policies and Democratic Party as illegal organizations and continued to bar establishment of new parties. Therefore, Taiwan is faced with some hidden crises which happen to surface and interact on each other at the moment when the succession issue remains pending on the island, thus resulting in the present complicated situation.

In his speech Chiang Ching-kuo said: "The absurd united front campaign launched by the enemy is nothing to be afraid of, the very danger for us is the possibility that we may get perplexed in the present environment." In trying to play down the predicament Taiwan is facing by describing it as "perplexity," he has in fact made a footnote implying his misgivings.

One must notice that Chiang Ching-kuo could not help but voice his warning. He declared: "Whoever undermines, our internal unity will endanger our state and destroy our future." The "unity," "state," and "future" that he referred to are regarded as the private interests of the KMT or even of a few members of the ruling clique. Whoever voices political opinions different from these few rulers will be regarded as "destructive." Did such an overbearing tone not convey the threat of slaughter? CHUNG YANG JIH PAO [CENTRAL DAILY NEWS] made it still clearer: "Those who have an axe to grind...must never be tolerated." Suppressing democracy and demanding non-KMT personages behind the camouflage of opposition to the CPC's trick of capitalizing on united front, this is a strategy that the KMT authorities are very likely to resort to in their attempts to extricate themselves from the present predicament.

However, the historical trend of reunification and democracy is irresistible. Acting against this trend will only give rise to graver disorder and turbulence, and thus hamper social development in Taiwan. Therefore those who understand the times should make the correct decision in face of the trend.

KMT STUDIES NEW POLITICAL REFORM MEASURES

OW161242 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpts] After studying political reform measures, the ruling Kuomintang [KMT] has tentatively decided not to legalize registration of new political parties. It also decided that, after martial law is lifted, it will not be replaced with a law for safeguarding national security. However, since there is still disagreement on this issue, the decision has not yet been finalized. [passage omitted]

The committee studying national security laws has decided, in principle, to lift martial law in Taiwan, and has obtained the agreement of policymakers. However, policymakers were divided over whether to enact a national security law to replace martial law after it was lifted. [passage omitted]

The committee presented four alternate plans on the question of forming nongovernmental organizations. After studying the plans, policymakers considered it inappropriate to legalize new parties under the present conditions. Therefore, there will be no change regarding the formation of new parties. [passage omitted]

Further on Proposals

OW150631 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] A special committee appointed by the ruling Kuomintang has suggested lifting martial law in Taiwan and replacing it with a more liberal national security law, the Chinese-language UNITED DAILY NEWS reported yesterday.

The committee, composed of KMT leaders, scholars and law experts, was in the last stages of planning a national security law to replace martial law, the paper said.

It was recommended that martial law, imposed in 1949, be lifted in Taiwan, but remain in the front-line islands of Kinmen and Matsu to counter possible military aggression from the Chinese Communists, the paper said.

Certain existing measures will be incorporated into the proposed national security law, the paper said.

The measures include screening of publications and administrative decrees issued under martial law concerning foreigners visiting Taiwan, local people making overseas trips, restrictions governing mountain regions and coastal areas.

Under the proposed national security law, trial by military courts will be confined to sedition cases, espionage, divulgence of military secrets and other crimes endangering national security.

Meanwhile, another Chinese-language daily, THE CHINA TIMES, reported that a separate committee studying the possibilities of legalizing new political parties has proposed four options.

The option most likely to be adopted, the paper said, is the introduction of a new law governing the activities of political parties. Before the law is enacted, however, formation of new parties and related activities are forbidden.

The three other alternatives are as follows:

Lifting a 37-year ban on the formation of new political parties;

Allowing the Tangwai Research Association for Public Policies (TRAPP) to continue its political activities as an illegal organization;

Banning all Tangwai activities.

Observers noted that the owners of both newspapers are on the Kuomintang's 31-member Central Standing Committee, the party's top decision-making body.

The special committees will submit their proposals on martial law, new political parties and four other so-called "sensitive issues" to a 12-member political reform group of the Central Standing Committee.

The 12-member group will in turn submit, after deliberations, their official conclusions to the party chairman, President Chiang Ching-kuo, and the Central Standing Committee for approval.

The 12-member group, headed by former President Yen Chia-kan, was handpicked by President Chiang Ching-kuo after the Third Plenum of the KMT party caucus ended in March to study the issues.

KMT REITERATES SINCERITY IN NONPARTISAN DIALOGUE

OW170515 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 16 (CNA) — The Kuomintang [KMT] officials in charge of communication with nonpartisans said Tuesday the ruling party's principle and sincerity in seeking understanding with nonpartisans in the nation have not changed. The three vice secretaries general of the Kuomintang Policy Coordination Committee, Liang Shu-jung, Huang Kwang-ping and Hsu Sheng-fa, who are in charge of the communication with nonpartisan leaders, invited Tao Pai-chuan, Hu Fo, Yang Kuo-shu and Lee Hung-hsi, the four mediators in the communication, to lunch at the Lai Lai Sheraton Hotel in Downtown Taipei.

Sources close to the committee said that during the lunch, they reviewed the change of the political environment after the two rounds of communication on May 10 and 24 and discussed the possibility of holding a third round of dialogue between the KMT and the nonpartisan leaders. The KMT officials, according to the sources who preferred anonymity, reiterated the ruling party's sincerity in resuming the talks with the nonpartisans and stressed that in order to safeguard social stability, to protect life and property and to assure the national development, the most important thing for the nation at this time is to maintain national solidarity.

The four mediators said they hope both the ruling party and the nonpartisans will face political issues with open minds and will trust each other while discussing problems. They pledged to try their best to help materialize the third round of communication at an opportune time so as to promote national harmony.

COMMENTARY SAYS MARTIAL LAW 'NOT VISIBLE'

OW110503 Taipei CNA in English 1411 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Taipei, ept. 10 (CNA) — The following is a commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) in Taipei entitled "The Practice of Democracy."

Many Asian leaders, including some in the Republic of China [ROC], have pointed out that free countries of the region cannot be expected to leap into full-blown democracy of the American variety all at once. Nor did the United States do so. When the U.S. Constitution was approved nearly 200 years ago, the black man was considered a chattel; slavery was legal; women had no vote and were virtual prisoners of their fathers or husbands. [passage omitted]

The Republic of China does not claim to have achieved democratic perfection in a few short years. Emergence from dynastic rule came only in 1911; the people had no experience with democracy. In his three principles of the people, on which the ROC is founded, Dr Sun Yat-sen included the principle of democracy along with nationalism and the people's livelihood or welfare.

Many steps toward democracy were taken in the 1920s, 30s and 40s despite Japanese aggression and attempts of the communists to bore from within and seize power. The Constitution approved in 1947 was a model incorporating details of democratic ideals handed down through the centuries and democratic mechanisms pioneered only in modern times. The rule of one person one vote was set forth as the indispensable guarantee of democracy.

Today all but a few leaders of the ROC are elected directly or indirectly. All branches of government are subject to checks and balances. Supremacy of the people is assured in both statement and operation of the governmental machinery. That is what democracy is all about. As long as the people are supreme, the details can be worked out in many different ways.

Some foreign observers have maintained that the Republic of China is technically under martial law. It is true that resort to martial law may be taken in a grave emergency resulting from communist activities. However, this is done only in moments of great stress and danger. Martial law is not visible in the day-to-day life of the Free Chinese people.

In time of peril to democracy's existence, any state may take measures of defense that are constitutionally allowed. Even the United States with its long and successful democratic experience has felt compelled to do so in time of war. As stipulated in constitutional amendments valid for the period of the communist emergency, the Free Chinese Government may proceed against its enemies under special law. This law is subject to check and review even as are statutes enacted for ordinary times.

Practice of democracy in the fact of those who are trying to destroy its testifies to the democratic success of the Republic of China.

GE REFUSES COMPENSATION IN NUCLEAR PLANT FIRE

OW160343 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 15 (CNA) — The General Electric Corp. [GE] of the United States has refused to compensate the Taiwan Power Company [Taipower] for the consequential damage a fire accident caused to the number one generator of the third nuclear power plant in southern Taiwan July 7, 1985, Taipower chairman Fu Tz-han said Monday.

Fu said the state-run company has hired foreign lawyers to conduct in-depth studies of this case, although it appears that there is only a remote possibility for Taipower to obtain compensations from G.E. for the fire-caused consequential damage. Taipower has repeatedly claimed that the fire accident was caused by G.E.'s faulty design of the fire-damaged generator and, therefore, the contracted constructor of the third nuclear power plant should compensate for the damage.

He noted that he has reported to Premier Yu Kuo-Hwa that the number one generator has resumed 50 percent of its power generating capacity since the necessary repair work was completed and it is expected that the generator will return to its full-load commercial operations by mid-October.

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